The New-York Times.

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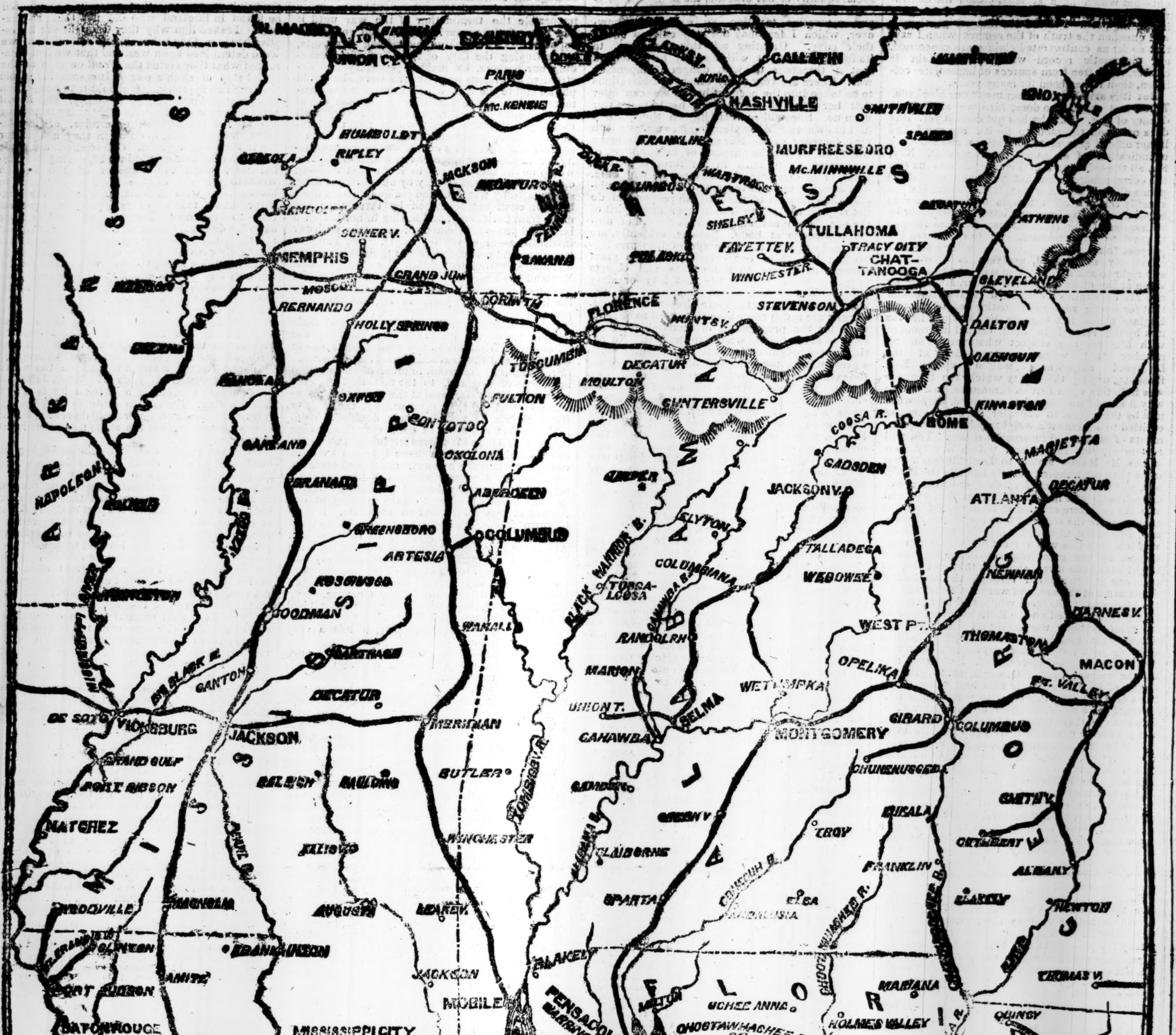
THE FIELD OF OPERATIONS FROM TENNESSEE TO THE GULF OF MEXICO.

Map Showing the Entire Line of Gen. Halleck's Action in Tennessee and the Gulf States, from Memphis to Knoxville, from Nashville to New-Orleans and Fort Pickens---Showing, also, all the Railroads Intersecting the Country, and the Entire Military Line of the Mississippi River.



OUR REGULAR ARMY.

ITS PRESENT ORGANIZATION

CHANGES DURING THE PAST YEAR.

Vacancies in the Corps and Regiments—Officers Retired—Resignations, Dismissals, Deaths, &c.—Promotions from the Ranks.

ARMORIES AND ARSENALS.

MILITARY GEOGRAPHICAL DEPARTMENTS, &c

The official Army Register for 1862, published by order of the Secretary of War, has been issued from the Adjutant-General's Office. Compared with previous Registers, it is quite a large book. The new Registers are always anxiously looked for by army officers, who, besides having a personal interest in the changes which are constantly occurring, are also desirous of seeing how their classmates and brother officers are affected. Many of the young officers who have not been in the service twelve months, will be gratified to find their names well up in the list of First Lieutenants, with a very early chance of being made Captains; and some of the old army officers, graduates of West Point, who have had to serve ten or eleven years before they got their companies, will not be very much pleased to find that, in lineal rank, they stand upwards of one hundred degrees below men who were appointed from civil life, nine months ago.

The last register was published in September, 1861, and was a special one, called for by the numerous resignations, dismissals, promotions and appointments which had taken place during the previous part of the year. As the *personnel* of the army has been considerably changed even since September last, the following *résumé* may not be uninteresting.

According to the tabular statements given in the register, the organized forces the United States amount to 595,525 men, as follows:

	Officers.	Rank and file.	Aggregate
Regular army	2,009	37,264	39,273
Volunteer force	19,882	536,430	556,252
Grand aggregate			595,525

But as the new regiments, viz.: one cavalry, one artillery and nine infantry, the organization dates from May 14, 1861, are not yet full, the actual number of regulars in the service does not reach the aggregate given above. Secretary CAMERON, in his annual report, dated Dec. 1, 1861, estimated the strength of the regular army at 20,334. Since then not more than 2,500 men have been enlisted, so that the number of regulars actually on the rolls cannot exceed 25,000 men, leaving, in round numbers, 14,000 men to be recruited before the authorized standard is reached.

The number of officers and men in each department, corps and regiment of the army, is shown in the following statement:

	Officers.	Enlisted Men.
General Officers	14	—
Aides-de-Camp and additional Aides-de-Camp	79	—
Adjutant-General's Department	20	—
Judge Advocate	1	—
Inspector-General's Department	9	—
Signal-Officer of the Army	1	—
Quartermaster's Department	71	—
Subsistence Department	28	—
Medical Department	137	162
Pay Department	28	—
Corps of Engineers	55	600
Corps of Topographical Engineers	48	100
Ordnance Department	60	440
Six Regiments of Cavalry	219	4,429
Five Regiments of Artillery	273	4,666
Nineteen Regiments of Infantry	1,033	26,783
Ordnance Sergeants	—	84

The General officers are: Major-Generals GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, John C. Fremont and Henry W. Halleck; Brevet Maj.-Gen. John E. Wool; Brigadier-Generals Wm. S. Harney, Edwin V. Sumner, Joseph K. F. Mansfield, Irvin McDowell, Robert Anderson, Wm. S. Rosecrans and Philip St. George Cook.

Among the additional Aides-de-Camp may be noticed the names of Charles F. Havelock, brother of the hero of Lucknow, Aide to Gen. McClellan, with the rank of Colonel; and Louis Phillippe d'Orleans, Comte de Paris, and Robert d'Orleans, Duc de Chatres, Aides to Gen. McClellan, with the rank of Captain. Ten out of the 43 additional Aides-de-Camp are of foreign birth.

In the Adjutant-General's Department there are, Brigadier-General, L. Thomas, Adjutant-General; 1 Colonel, 2 Lieutenant-Colonels, 4 Majors and 18 Captains, of whom 4 are temporarily attached to the Department. Previous to May 7, 1861, the Adjutant-General held the rank of Colonel only.

Brevet-Maj. JOHN F. LEE is still the Judge Advocate of the Army, a post he has held since March 2, 1849. All other Judge Advocates merely act as such on specified Courts-martial.

Of the nine Inspectors-General authorized by law, only eight have been appointed. The Senior Inspector-General is RANDOLPH B. MARCY, Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Major ALBERT J. MYER, formerly Assistant-Surgeon, fills the important post of Signal-officer of the army, to which he was appointed in June, 1860.

The Staff of the Quartermaster-General, Brig.-Gen. MONTGOMERY C. MEIGS, consists of 3 Colonels, 4 Lieutenant-Colonels, 11 Majors, 43 Captains and 7 Military Storekeepers. Nineteen of the Captains hold regimental rank also, being temporarily attached to the Quartermaster's Department.

In the Subsistence Department there are one Commissary-General of Subsistence, Col. JOSEPH P. TAYLOR, one Lieutenant-Colonel, 6 Majors and 16 Captains, 7 of whom hold regimental commissions.

The Medical Staff consists of 1 Surgeon-General, with the rank of Colonel, CLEMENT A. FINLAY, 40 Surgeons, with the rank of Major, 28 Assistant-Surgeons, with the rank of Captain, and 75 Assistant-Surgeons, with the rank of First Lieutenant, making a total of 145, or 7 more than the authorized number. There are also 50 Medical Cadets attached to this Department, but, like the Hospital Stewards, they come under the head of enlisted men.

In the Pay Department there are 1 Paymaster-General, with the rank of Colonel, BENJAMIN F. LARNED, 2 Lieutenant-Colonels and 24 Majors.

The Corps of Engineers consists of one Colonel, Brevet Brig.-Gen. JOSEPH G. TOTTEN, 4 Lieutenant-Colonels, 8 Majors, 12 Captains, 15 First Lieutenants and 15 Second Lieutenants. The names of only 3 Second Lieutenants are given, so that there are 12 vacancies. All the officers in this corps are graduates of West Point.

The Corps of Topographical Engineers consists of one Colonel, STEPHEN H. LONG, 3 Lieutenant-Colonels, 8 Majors, 10 Captains, 13 First Lieutenants and 13 Second Lieutenants. In this corps there are vacancies for 4 First and 13 Second Lieutenants.

The officers of the Ordnance Department are, one Chief of Ordnance, Brig.-Gen. JAMES W. RIPLEY, 2 Colonels, 2 Lieutenant-Colonels, 4 Majors, 12 Captains, 12 First Lieutenants, 12 Second Lieutenants and 15 Military Storekeepers. Among the appointments to this Department since the publication of the last register, is that of EPHRAIM D. ELLSWORTH, father of Col. ELLSWORTH, as Military Storekeeper. There are, at present, vacancies for 4 Second Lieutenants and 2 Military Storekeepers.

The following are the field officers of the six Regiments of Cavalry:

First Cavalry—Colonel, Benjamin L. Beall; Lieutenant-Colonel, George A. H. Blake; Majors, Andrew J. Smith and Washington L. Elliott.

Second Cavalry—Colonel, Thomas J. Wood, (Brigadier-General Volunteers;) Lieutenant-Colonel, Enoch Steen; Majors, William N. Greer and John W. Davidson.

Third Cavalry—Colonel, Marshall S. Howe; Lieutenant-Colonel, Charles F. Ruff; Majors, Benjamin S. Roberts and Thomas Duncan.

Fourth Cavalry—Colonel, John Sedgwick, (Brigadier-General Volunteers;) Lieutenant-Colonel, James Oakes; Majors, Samuel D. Sturgis and George Stoneman, (Brigadier-General Volunteers.)

Fifth Cavalry—Colonel, George H. Thomas, (Brigadier-General Volunteers;) Lieutenant-Colonel, Lawrence P. Graham, (Brigadier-General Volunteers;) Majors, Junis N. Palmer, (Brigadier-General Volunteers,) and Joseph H. Whittlesey.

Sixth Cavalry—Colonel, David Hunter, (Major-General Volunteers;) Lieutenant-Colonel, William H. Emory; Majors, Edward H. Wright, James H. Carleton and Lawrence A. Williams.

In this arm of the service there are vacancies for eleven Second Lieutenants.

The field officers of the five artillery regiments are:

First Artillery—Colonel, Justice Dimick; Lieutenant-Colonel, George Nauman; Majors, Israel Vodges and Lewis G. Arnold.

Second Artillery—Colonel, William W. Morris; Lieutenant-Colonel, Horace Brooks; Majors, Bennett H. Hill and William H. French, (Brigadier-General Volunteers.)

Third Artillery—Colonel, William Gates; Lieutenant-Colonel, Martin Burke; Majors, Henry S. Burton and William Austine.

Fourth Artillery—Colonel, Charles S. Merchant; Lieutenant-Colonel, Francis O. Wyse; Majors, Jos. Roberts and Edward O. C. Ord, (Brigadier-General Volunteers.)

Fifth Artillery—Colonel, Harvey Brown; Lieutenant-Colonel, Thomas W. Sherman, (Brigadier-General Volunteers;) Majors, Thomas Williams, (Brigadier-General Volunteers;) William F. Barry, (Brigadier-General Volunteers,) and Henry J. Hunt, (Aide-de-Camp, with rank of Colonel.)

In these regiments there are five vacancies for First Lieutenants, and fifteen for Second Lieutenants.

The field officers of the nineteen regiments of infantry are:

First Infantry—Colonel, Carlos A. Waite; Lieutenant-Colonel, Seth Eastman; Majors, Isaac V. D. Reeve and John T. Sprague.

Second Infantry—Colonel, Dixon S. Miles; Lieutenant-Colonel, Hannibal Day; Majors, William Chapman and Arthur T. Lee.

Third Infantry—Colonel, Charles T. Smith, (Brigadier-General Volunteers;) Lieutenant-Colonel, Electus Backus; Majors, Nathan B. Rossell and William G. Prince.

Fourth Infantry—Colonel, Silas Casey, (Brigadier-General Volunteers;) Lieutenant-Colonel, Robert C. Buchanan; Majors, Seneca G. Simmons (Colonel of Volunteers,) and Delozier Davidson.

Fifth Infantry—Colonel, Gustavus Loomis; Lieutenant-Colonel, Thomas B. Alexander; Majors, Daniel T. Chandler and Robert S. Granger.

Sixth Infantry—Colonel, Washington Seawell; Lieutenant-Colonel, George Andrews; Majors, James V. Bomford and Henry W. Wessells.

Seventh Infantry—Colonel, John J. Abercrombie, (Brigadier-General Volunteers;) Lieutenant-Colonel, Albemarle Cady; Majors, Granville O. Haller and Henry D. Wallen.

Eighth Infantry—Colonel, Pitcairn Morrison; Lieutenant-Colonel, William Hoffman; Majors, Gabriel R. Paul and William H. Gordon.

Ninth Infantry—Colonel, George Wright, (Brigadier-General Volunteers;) Lieutenant-Colonel, Caleb C. Sibley; Majors, George W. Patten and Henry W. Wharton, (Colonel Volunteers.)

Tenth Infantry—Colonel, Edmund B. Alexander; Lieutenant-Colonel, William S. Ketchum; Majors, Daniel P. Whiting and Charles S. Lovell.

Eleventh Infantry—Colonel, Erasmus D. Keyes, (Brigadier-General Volunteers;) Lieutenant-Colonel, Edmund Schriver; Majors, Delancy Floyd Jones, Frederick Steele and Jonathan W. Gordon.

Twelfth Infantry—Colonel, William B. Franklin, (Brigadier-General Volunteers;) Lieutenant-Colonel, Daniel Butterfield; Majors, Henry B. Clitz, Edward S. Smith and Luther H. Bruen.

Thirteenth Infantry—Colonel, William T. Sherman, (Brigadier-General Volunteers;) Lieutenant-Colonel, Sydney Burbank; Majors, Christopher C. Augur, (Brigadier-General Volunteers,) Samuel W. Crawford and Daniel Chase.

Fourteenth Infantry—Colonel, Charles P. Stone, (Brigadier-General Volunteers;) Lieut-Colonel, John F. Reynolds, (Brigadier-General Volunteers;) Majors, George Sykes, (Brigadier-General Volunteers,) Grotius R. Giddings and William Williams.

Fifteenth Infantry—Colonel, Fitz-John Porter, (Brigadier-General Volunteers;) Lieutenant-Colonel, John P. Sanderson; Majors, John H. King, William H. Sidell and John R. Edie.

Sixteenth Infantry—Colonel, Andrew Porter, (Brigadier-General Volunteers;) Lieutenant-Colonel, Henry H. Naglee; Majors, Franklin F. Flint, Adam J. Slemmer and Sidney Coolidge.

Seventeenth Infantry—Colonel, Samuel P. Heintzelman, (Brigadier-General Volunteers;) Lieutenant-Colonel, James D. Green; Majors, Abner Doubleday, William H. Wood and George L. Andrews.

Eighteenth Infantry—Colonel, Henry B. Carrington; Lieutenant-Colonel, Oliver L. Shepherd; Majors, Frederick Townsend and Wm. A. Stokes.

Nineteenth Infantry—Colonel, Edward S. Canby; Lieutenant-Colonel, Edward A. King; Majors, Stephen D. Carpenter and Samuel K. Dawson.

In the Infantry arm of the service there are vacancies for one Major, 12 Captains, 5 First Lieutenants, and 187 Second Lieutenants. A great proportion of the Second Lieutenants will be promoted from the ranks as soon as the new regiments are filled up.

In the Seventh Infantry the name of only one First Lieutenant is given. Most of the Companies of that regiment were taken prisoners in Texas, while under Major LYNDE, who has been dropped from the rolls of the army for surrendering to an inferior force of rebels without a blow.

The number of regular army officers who hold commissions in the volunteer force is 115, viz.:

Major-Generals	1	Lieutenant-Colonels	7
Brigadier-Generals	51	Majors	5
Colonels	51	Total	115

The officers on the Retired List number 30. One General Officer (Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT), 3 Colonels, and one Major, were retired on their own application, after 40 or more years' consecutive service. Five Colonels, 5 Lieutenant-Colonels, 10 Majors, 4 Captains, 2 First Lieutenants, and one Military Storekeeper, were retired for incapacity, resulting from long and faithful service—from wounds or injuries received—from disease contracted, or from exposure in the line of duty.

The following table shows the casualties since the publication of the register for 1861:

	Resigned	Died	Killed in Action	Dropped	Dismissed	Cashiered
Brevet Major-Generals	..	1	..	..	1	..
Brigadier-Generals	1	..	1	..	..	..
Brevet Brigadier-Generals	1	1	..	..	..	..
Surgeon-Generals	..	1	..	..	..	..
Colonels	6	1	..	..	..	..
Lieutenant-Colonels	5	1	..	..	..	..
Majors	15	2	..	1	..	..
Captains	73	4	1	5	6	1
First Lieutenants	76	5	2	3	8	1
Second Lieutenants	63	..	1	..	11	..
Surgeons	3	1	..	..	..	..
Assistant Surgeons	20	2	..	1	2	..
Paymasters	9	..	..	..	2	..
Military storekeepers	5	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	277	19	5	10	30	2
Grand aggregate						343

There are now in the army 109 officers who have been promoted from the ranks. Of these, 78 have been promoted since May last—49 of them to the new regiments, and 29 to old regiments.

The following are the armories and arsenals now in the possession of the United States:

Armories and Arsenals.	State.	Commanding Officer.
Kennebeck Arsenal	Maine	——
Springfield Armory	Mass.	Major A. B. Dyer.
Watertown Arsenal	Mass.	Capt. T. J. Rodman.
Champlain Arsenal	Vermont	——
Watervliet Arsenal	New-York	Major W. A. Thornton.
New-York Arsenal	New-York	Maj. R. H. K. Whiteley.
Allegheny Arsenal	Penn	Col. J. Symington.
Frankford Arsenal	Penn	Lieut. T. J. Treadwell.
Pikesville Arsenal	Maryland	——
Washington Arsenal	D. C.	Lt.-Col. G. D. Ramsay.
Fort Monroe Arsenal	Virginia	Lieut. T. G. Baylor.
St. Louis Arsenal	Missouri	Capt. F. D. Callender.
Leavenworth Arsenal	Kansas	Capt. J. McNutt.
Detroit Arsenal	Michigan	——
Benecia Arsenal	California	Capt. J. McAllister.

The military Geographical Departments have been altered altogether. They are now as follows:

1. DEPARTMENT OF NEW-ENGLAND.—The six New-England States. Headquarters at Boston.

2. DEPARTMENT OF NEW-YORK.—The State of New-York. Headquarters at Albany.

3. DEPARTMENT OF THE POTOMAC.—The States of Delaware and Maryland, the District of Columbia, and that portion of Virginia east of the Alleghany Mountains and north of James River, except Fort Monroe and 60 miles around the same. Headquarters at Washington, D. C.

4. DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA.—Fort Monroe and 60 miles around the same. Headquarters at Fort Monroe, Va.

5. DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA.—So much of Western Virginia as lies north of the Great Kanawha, north and west of the Greenbriar, and a line thence northward and to the southwest corner of Maryland. Headquarters at Wheeling.

6. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO.—The States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, that portion of Kentucky east of the Cumberland River, and the State of Tennessee. Headquarters at Louisville.

7. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.—The States of Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Arkansas and that portion of Kentucky west of the Cumberland River. Headquarters at St. Louis.

8. DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS.—The State of Kansas, the Indian Territory west of Arkansas and the Territories of Nebraska, Colorado and Dacotah. Headquarters at Fort Leavenworth.

9. DEPARTMENT OF NEW-MEXICO.—The Territory of New-Mexico. Headquarters at Santa Fé.

10. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC.—The country west of the Rocky Mountains. Headquarters at San Francisco, Cal.

11. DEPARTMENT OF FLORIDA.—The State of Florida, including the Dry Tortugas. Headquarters at Fort Pickens, Florida.

From Kentucky.

RESOLUTIONS AND ACTS OF THE LEGISLATURE, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, March 1, 1862.

The Auditor reports over $750,000 of outstanding revenue due the State on the 1st ult., and the falling off in the value of taxable property in 1861 as $52,294,131; the decrease in the value of real estate, 7 1-7 per cent.; of slaves, 18½ per cent.; of personal property, 9 4-5 per cent.

The House, on the 27th ult., unanimously passed the Militia bill mentioned in my letter of that date. The Senate, by 18 to 2, has passed a joint resolution favoring the contemplated railroad from Central Kentucky into Eastern Tennessee, and pledging to the National Government the right of way through this State. Another joint resolution, requesting the United States Senate to expel L. W. POWELL, is introduced in the House. Both branches, on the 27th, unanimously passed joint resolutions deploring and condemning all attempts to abolish or alter, in the least, the relative position of any of the States toward each other or the General Government, and especially any effort to reduce any of the States to a colonial or territorial condition; and requesting the Congressmen from Kentucky to do all they can to thwart such efforts. The Senate, yesterday, by 21 to 2, passed the House bill requiring ministers and priests to take the oath of allegiance to the National and State Constitutions before solemnizing marriage

PONTIAC.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Effect of the Rebellion on Our Relations with European Powers.

Chances of Difficulty with England--All Disputes Settled--England's Neutrality--The Trent Affair--Mr. Seward's Conduct of our Diplomacy--The Mexican Imbroglio.

Speech of Speaker H. J. Raymond in the State Assembly, March 5, on the Bill to Provide for the Public Defence.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The bill to Provide for the Public Defence coming up in Committee of the Whole, Mr. RAYMOND spoke substantially as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN: I desire to make some remarks upon the bill before the Committee. I do not know whether I can promise that these remarks shall be brief or very rigidly confined to the specific provisions of the act under discussion: for the debate has taken a very wide range, though not wider, perhaps, than the suggestions if not the provisions, of the bill itself would warrant. The title of the bill, "An act to Provide for the Public Defence," is one which of itself commends the bill very strongly to the loyalty and patriotism of every member of this House; and if any member shall be led to oppose it, I am certain that the reason for such hostility will not be found in the general objects which that bill presents, but in some of the specific provisions by which those objects are to be attained. Most surely, Sir, I am one of the first and foremost and trust I always shall be so, not only to concede, but to claim, that our country shall be at all times in a position for adequate defence against foes, foreign or domestic. There is no maxim that has been more honored, or is more worthy of honor than this, that "In time of peace we must prepare for war." We must have fortifications and troops, munitions of war, an organized army, and a sufficient navy; and if at any time we are deficient in these preparations for national defence, it becomes us at once, without hesitation, to remedy that deficiency. Whatever of this sort, however, is required, should not be done in so ostentatious a manner as to invite hostility or seem like menace; nor should it be so done as to impose excessive burdens upon the people for whose protection it is designed. But we should have, in every case, and at all times, adequate and full preparation for every probable emergency of the future.

I concede that the remarks already made upon this subject, the facts brought to the knowledge of the House, especially in the able speech of the gentleman from Ulster, (Mr. PIERCE,) as well as in the further remarks of the gentlemen from St. Lawrence and Clinton, do establish this point, that our country is *not* adequately provided for defence. I think no one can claim, in the light of the information submitted to this Committee, that we are fully prepared for the possible, or even for the probable, emergencies that the future has in store for us. I think, therefore, that this defect should be remedied, promptly and effectually. Our frontier should be put in a position of perfect and complete defence; and the General Government should do it. The duty is explicitly devolved upon the General Government by the Constitution to raise and support armies, to suppress insurrection, to maintain a navy, to repel invasion, and to make all preparations that may tend to make its action in war effective. It is, therefore, the duty of the General Government to put the northern frontier of the United States in a state of defence; not alone the frontier of New-York, but that of the entire Republic. The General Government should make these defences sufficient to meet all the probable emergencies of the immediate future; and I am happy to be able to say that the Government of the United States has taken the preliminary steps toward this end, and is engaged in preparing a bill embodying the necessary appropriations. In addition to what is known from other sources, accessible to the public at large, it may not be improper for me to state that I saw to-day an influential member of the Committee of Ways and Means in the House of Representatives, and he told me that a bill was nearly ready and would soon be presented for the consideration of Congress, and be pressed through with all possible dispatch, which provides for prompt and effective action on the part of the General Government in regard to frontier defences. If they seem to us, however, likely to be negligent or dilatory in making these provisions, then it is our privilege, and even our duty, to urge upon them the importance of speedy action, and to insist that they shall neglect it no longer. It is for us to address them, not only concerning the wants of our own State—though upon that point we may speak with authority—but we may call upon them to put the entire Republic in a position of defence and preparation against whatever contingencies may threaten us; and, furthermore, it is our duty to give them, in this undertaking, all the aid they may require, in money or in credit, to the extent of our ability. This we should do; and especially where the specific interests of our own State require it, should we do it promptly and without hesitation.

But this is not all which this bill proposes. If I understand its provisions, it goes much further than this. As originally reported by the Committee on Militia and Public Defence, it provides that the State of New-York shall proceed forthwith to *arm herself*—to put herself, as a State, in an attitude and position of defence against invasion—that she shall build forts upon her frontiers, and arm them—that she shall forthwith enroll and discipline an army of a hundred thousand men, and purchase a hundred thousand stand of arms, by way of preparation for the contingency of war. In a word, Sir, the bill provides that the State of New-York shall act in this matter substantially as if she were an independent, sovereign nation—clothed with power to declare and make war, and thrown upon her own resources for defence in the event of war. That is the spirit of the bill. That is the legitimate character and tendency of its provisions. True, it contains provisions looking toward coöperation with the General Government; but the lead is still left with the State—the general drift of the bill is in the direction I have indicated. Indeed, the bill looks very much as if it had been framed with reference more or less direct to the possible contingency that the State of New-York might find herself under the necessity, or might be tempted into the policy, of proclaiming her independence of the Union, and of standing aloof from her sister States. I could not help, when I first read this bill, recalling some very ominous sentences which had fallen from the lips of gentlemen, not in this hall alone, but elsewhere, also, concerning what it might become the duty of this State to do in case we should fail to suppress the rebellion now raging against the General Government. I have never heard such remarks without the deepest regret—for I have never allowed myself to believe, or for an instant to concede, that it could, in any emergency, become necessary for the State of New-York to think of independence or of making, to use language held on this floor at the outset of the session, such arrangements for herself alone as circumstances might require. I will not permit myself, under any emergency which can now be deemed probable, to contemplate such a contingency as that. I shall oppose everything that looks towards it, for I can conceive of nothing more hostile to the spirit which should animate us,—nothing more hostile to the true welfare of the country, than the sentiment that underlies such admissions, however unconsciously to those who make them. I oppose everything that tends, directly or remotely, to weaken the spirit or the sentiment of nationality in any State of this Union,—most of all in our own State. I see more and more clearly every day that it is this sentiment alone,—the sentiment of a common Constitution, a common Union, one common bond of loyalty, and one common basis for National honor and renown,—that can carry us safely through the perils which now surround us. I cling to this sentiment, more and more, the more it is imperilled. [Applause.] We have had some severe lessons upon this subject,—lessons which should teach us wisdom. It is no time unduly to exalt State rights and State sovereignty now; least of all in this section of the Union. The great trouble of our nation to-day comes from this very source, the attempt of individual States to assume for themselves the sovereign right to act independently of the General Government, which includes them all, and gives them all their real glory.

The doctrine of State Rights—distorted from its real meaning, and raised to a position of hostility to the Union, lies at the basis of the conspiracy which has plunged us into this disastrous war. It is, indeed, the very egg out of which this rebellion has been hatched. While, therefore, I desire as ardently as any man to see New-York put in a position of defence, I desire it for her as one of the United States. I do not desire it for her as having an interest in this particular separate from that of Vermont, or Maine, or Michigan, or any of the other States that are equally exposed. Whatever is done for the defence of one State, should be done for the defence of all. It is our interest as a Nation, and not as a State, that is here to be protected, and therefore I look to the General Government for that protection. I would call upon that Government to do whatever may be necessary under existing emergencies, and proffer to that Government whatever aid she may require.

This, I think it will be conceded by all who hear me, is the correct doctrine upon this subject. As a general rule, it is not for individual States to fortify their own frontiers against invasion. But it is said on the other side, that this rule, however sound, may and must be waived in the presence of great emergencies—that under such overruling emergencies, we may lose sight, for the time being, of those relations which ordinarily limit our action as a State—that when we are involved in special peril, we may decide for ourselves and act independently of the General Government. The law of self-preservation, it is said, requires this, and the Constitution expressly permits it.

Now I am willing, at least for the sake of the argument, to concede this. Indeed, I believe it to be substantially true. But gentlemen who urge this as a reason for passing this bill, will perceive that it throws upon them the entire burden of *proving* the emergency. It must be no conjectural emergency—no peril based on general considerations of possible or even probable events in the indefinite future. It must be an impending peril—one which stares us fully and unmistakably in the face—one so palpable and so great as to admit of no delay. "In case of invasion," our State Constitution authorizes us to borrow money to meet the danger; but it must be an invasion—not actually upon our soil, I admit—but foreseen, foreknown; not merely conjectured as probable or feared as possible. And the burden of proving affirmatively the existence of such an impending peril as this, devolves upon those who base upon it their advocacy and support of this bill. Gentlemen have recognized this obligation by endeavoring to fulfill it. They have endeavored to prove that this peril is impending—that this emergency is really upon us—nor merely that there is reason to believe that we may be at war with some foreign Power, which would be all that is necessary to decide the action of the General Government, but that we are in such certain danger of immediate or very near invasion, as to require *the State* to expend five millions of dollars in fortifying her frontiers, and in putting her militia upon a war footing. The gentleman from Ulster, Chairman of the Committee on Public Defence, (Mr. PIERCE,) took this ground very distinctly, and pressed it with great force. The gentleman from St. Lawrence, (Mr. HULBURD,) took the same ground and pushed it still further. He read to the Committee elaborate statements in detail of the condition of the several forts which guard New-York harbor—dwelling upon the fact that many of them had not cartridges enough to fire a dozen rounds, and holding forth the idea, even if he did not express it in words, that war was so imminent, that invasion was so close at hand, that we should not have time even to replenish our magazines and cartridge-boxes before it would be upon us. The gentleman from Clinton, (Mr. STETSON,) took the same ground, and carried the idea that even before this bill could pass, there was danger of invasion from our Northern neighbors.

Mr. STETSON—I did not state any such thing, nor did I intend to convey any such idea.

Mr. RAYMOND—I spoke, I confess, rather of the general drift of the gentleman's remarks than of any specific language which he employed. If the intention is disclaimed, I certainly accept it, and owe the gentleman an apology.

Mr. STETSON—I simply drew a parallel between what might be the state of things, as I viewed it, in case of an invasion in the present condition, and the state of things supposed, in such an event, by the gentleman from Onondaga. I had no such thought or apprehension in my mind as the gentleman from New-York imputes to me. [Other gentlemen referred to, made similar disclaimers in their seats, saying that they had not intended to represent the danger of invasion as imminent.]

Mr. RAYMOND—Well, then, if gentlemen really believe that there is no such impending danger, that there is no such imminent emergency, they abandon the only ground on which this bill can possibly be defended. [Applause and laughter.] I cannot think that they intend thus at the very outset to throw it overboard, after all the arguments and rhetoric they have expended in its support. I certainly cannot be mistaken in saying that the leading object of every member who has spoken in defence of this bill, has been to show that we were in imminent danger of a war with England, and that this danger was so great as not only to justify. but require this State to arm herself instantly for defence, without awaiting the action of the Federal Government. That, I am sure will not be denied or disavowed, and I proceed, therefore, to inquire whether gentlemen have succeeded in establishing that point. Have they demonstrated the existence of such an emergency? Have they shown that war between the United States and Great Britain is so certain, so imminent, as to demand that the State of New-York should take the steps proposed in this bill?

If we are to have war with Great Britain, Sir, that war must arise from one of these three facts: (1.) Either there is some open, unsettled controversy between the two nations which diplomacy cannot adjust, in which arbitration will not be accepted, and which can only be settled by an appeal to arms;—or, (2,) England must intend speedily to declare war against us;—or, (3,) we must intend speedily to declare war against her. Unless war arises from one of these causes,—unless there is reason to believe that it will arise speedily, immediately, instantly almost, from one of these three causes, the existence of the alleged emergency is not proved. The case is not made out. Now, how is it? Let me examine each point in its proper order.

I. *Is there any unsettled dispute pending between the two countries?* If so, will any gentleman be good enough to name it? Have not all our differences been so far adjusted as to remove them from the contending diplomacy of the two countries? Have they not been settled amicably, and more or less satisfactorily to both sides? Gentlemen say that in all of these settlements Great Britain has gained the advantage over us. I am not disposed to concede this, for I do not believe the American statesmen who have negotiated these treaties to be so far inferior to the English diplomatists engaged, in ability or in patriotism, as always to have been worsted in the encounter. I believe that in all our diplomacy we have fully held our own. And I am confirmed in this belief by the fact that precisely the same complaints are made on the other side. In Parliament, regularly every session, the charge is brought forward that England has been cheated of her rights by the American diplomatists, or that she has been forced to yield to the arrogance of American pretensions. You remember the famous fiction of the red-line map, by which, it is contended even to this day in England, the Americans deceived the English into the abandonment of a portion of their Maine frontier. Now these complaints on each side against the other carry with them a very strong presumption that both are without any just foundation, or else that both have just enough of truth in them to nullify each other.

But whatever the facts may be in this regard, the treaties are signed and ratified, and they have removed wholly from the arena of national controversy the differences to which they relate. Whether the advantage be on one side or the other, there is in this fact not the slightest occasion or pretext for war. Even if the reciprocity treaty with Canada be so wholly one-sided, so exclusively for the benefit of Canada, as my friend from St. Lawrence (Mr. REDINGTON) describes it—which, however, I do not think to be really the case—he will not pretend for a moment that it affords the slightest ground for war, or that it justifies the least apprehension that it may give rise to war. There is no "emergency" in that treaty, whatever relative advantages it may confer upon us or our neighbors. The *Trent* affair—the latest and most formidable of the difficulties which have threatened to disturb our peace—is also settled, upon terms which I need not criticise now, though I shall have occasion to do so at a subsequent stage of these remarks, if the patience of the Committee holds out—but which have at least closed the controversy, and put an end to what was then truly an impending peril. I think, Sir, that no gentleman will question the truth of the remark when I say, that so far as controverted claims are concerned, our diplomatic record with Great Britain is clearer, more free from sources of immediate collision, than it has been for many years.

But it is said England may break our blockade. True; and when she does, *then* we shall be in danger of war. But she has not done it yet. She does not even threaten to do it; nor can I find in her official acts and declarations any evidence or indication of an intention to break it. Nay, Sir, all the evidence that is accessible to us (for the correspondence has not yet been published) points directly the other way. It shows that she has steadily resisted all attempts to induce her to break it, either by her own distressed people or by emissaries of the rebel States. She has refused to yield to any pressure, and has declared her purpose to respect the blockade so long as it is effectively maintained, and that is all we have any right to ask of her. You will remember that when at the close of last November, Mr. YANCEY and his colleagues represented to Earl RUSSELL that for strong reasons of justice and of interest England should not tolerate the blockade, he was met by the refusal to hold official intercourse with him on any subject whatever. You remember that when a deputation of the Liverpool shipowners waited upon Earl RUSSELL, urging the injury which the blockade was inflicting upon British commerce, as a reason why it should no longer be respected, they were met by the refusal to consider such a reason as entitled to a moment's weight against the requirements of justice and international law. You will remember, too, that when, within a very few weeks, Mr. MASON stated to Lord RUSSELL that more than six hundred vessels had run the blockade, and that this fact furnished conclusive evidence that it was not effectively maintained, and was not therefore entitled to be respected, he was asked to give the size and tonnage of the vessels, and, when he confessed his inability to do this. he was told that this was a most important circumstance, as the great majority of these vessels might have been mere shallops that could pass from one port to another through the creeks and small arms of the sea, and were not restricted by the blockade at all. And when, still more recently, a member called on the British Government to lay upon the table the names of all the British vessels that had broken the blockade, with a view to found upon this return a motion that the blockade be disregarded, he was met by the refusal of the Government to give the names of its own subjects who had violated the laws of a friendly Power, or to permit their misconduct to be made the basis of imperial action. I do not cite these instances to show that England has pursued a course intentionally friendly to us in this contest,—but to prove, as in my judgment they do prove, a disposition and a determination on her part not to break the blockade so long as it is maintained effectively, in conformity with the requirements of international law. We have no right to ask or expect England or any other nation to do more than this. We, of all nations in the world, cannot possibly assert the validity of a paper blockade. From the very beginning of our history to the present day we have held that a blockade must be effective,—must be maintained by an effective and adequate force, in order to be entitled to respect.

But it is said again, England threatens to recognize the Southern Confederacy. Well,—if she should *do* that, as well as threaten it, war would be imminent. It might be imminent enough to justify the passage of this bill. But it is only fair to remember that she has not done it,—that she has not even threatened to do it, but that on the contrary, she has refused, steadily and firmly, to make any such acknowledgment. She has thus far adhered to the settled rule of international law, that no nation is entitled to the recognition of her independence until it has been *de facto* established, and until she has proved, by actual success, her ability to maintain it. This is the rule for us and for all nations. England has declared her purpose in this instance to abide by it, and thus far she has done so. And furthermore, Sir, up to the present time, she has declared that the Southern Confederacy has not fulfilled this condition of her recognition. In his reply of Aug. 24, to the long and elaborate argument made by the rebel emissaries in favor of recognition, Lord RUSSELL met the whole question by the decisive declaration, that

> "Her Majesty *will strictly perform the duties which belong to a neutral.* Her Majesty cannot undertake to determine by anticipation what may be the issue of the contest, *nor can she acknowledge the independence of the nine States which are now combined against the President of the United States until the fortune of arms or the more peaceful mode of negotiation shall have more clearly determined the respective positions of the two belligerents.*"

And this has been repeated by the Government even down to the present time, in the face of the disaster of Bull Run, and in spite of the protracted and wearisome inactivity of our own armies. And what is quite as much to the purpose and even more important, the leader of the opposition in the House of Lords, the Earl of DERBY, who would naturally sympathize with those who suffer from and censure the action of the Government, has still more recently made a similar declaration. I see by the New-York TIMES of this morning that when he rose, only a fortnight since, to correct an erroneous report of remarks he had made on a previous occasion, he used this language:

> "I am represented as having said nearly the opposite of what I stated in reference to the recognition of the Southern States. The report is that 'I think the time has nearly come when the Government may probably be called on to recognize the so far successful revolt of the seceded States.' *What I said was that the time has* NOT *come when it can properly be called on to recognize the Government representing the successful revolt of the Southern States.* I added that though it is the practice to recognize a *de facto* Government that has succeeded in establishing itself, *I did not think that the resistance of the Southern States had been so successful as to justify us in recognising them as a Power able to maintain its own independence.*"

And this was said, Sir, before news of the recent victories of the Union armies had reached England, and when there was much in the state of things here, as a distant observer might view it, to encourage the belief that the Southern rebellion could not be subdued. Neither the Earl RUSSELL nor Lord DERBY knew anything of the rout of the rebels at Roanoke Island, or of the fall of Fort Henry, the conquest of Fort Donelson by storm, and the capture of 15,000 rebel prisoners, the surrender of Nashville, the evacuation of Columbus, or any of the glorious incidents which have so electrified the heart of the nation, and left England and the world still less excuse for believing in the fact or the probability of Southern independence. If they took this ground then, is it not much more certain that they will adhere to it now?

Now, Mr. Chairman, I think I have shown that there is no probability of war with Great Britain growing out of any dispute now pending between the two Powers—nor from any action which the British Government has taken or is likely to take in regard to breaking the blockade or recognizing the Southern Confederacy. I can find in none of these matters any proof, or indication even, of such an emergency as would justify the State of New-York in arming herself against impending peril. Is there any other question of a threatening character on which the two nations are at issue? If there is, I should feel obliged to any gentleman who will name it—here and now—for I desire to examine this whole case, and to do it fully and candidly as I go along.

Mr. OGDEN—I would like to ask the gentleman from New-York, if it will not be an interruption, whether a question may not arise out of the state of affairs in Mexico which may give rise to war?

Mr. RAYMOND—I beg to say to my friend from Yates, that this can scarcely be called a *pending* question, giving rise to immediate and overwhelming peril of invasion, even if the differences to which he refers should hereafter arise. I had intended, therefore, to discuss this Mexican question under another branch of my remarks, and trust the gentleman will allow me to defer my answer to his inquiry until then. I beg also to say that I do not regard questions or suggestions as to what I may say as interruptions, if they are pertinent and seem to be called for. I do not deprecate, I rather invite them.

II. I come now to the second alleged cause of an apprehended war: *Will England attack us?* Is there any prospect—any evidence—any reasonable probability that she intends to do so? It is said that she envies our prosperity—that she hates our institutions—that she fears our growing power and commercial rivalry—that she would gladly see us crippled, and that she will take advantage of our domestic dissensions to strike a blow which shall humble our pride and destroy our power. I am willing to concede the truth of very much of this. I believe the ruling classes of England at once dislike and dread the ideas which lie at the basis of our Government, and that her people envy our freedom from many of the evils under which they groan—the social equality of our citizens, the absence of privileged and ruling classes, an exemption from heavy and oppressive taxation, an exemption, however, which I fear may not long exist to excite their envy. Granting all this, however, to its fullest extent, it will scarcely be contended that it threatens us with danger of impending war. There are very many other considerations to be taken into the account before we can infer that her envy of us will lead her to make war upon us. She will scarcely lighten the burdens of her own people by plunging into a war which may increase ours. Nor is she likely to make war upon us for the purpose, or in the hope, of converting us to faith in her form of government, or of disgusting her own people with ours.

It seems to me that those who reason thus, mistake the character of the English people, and do not rightly appreciate the temper and spirit of the age. I do not suppose that the era of universal peace is at hand. Nations, evidently, are not ready to beat all their spears into pruning-hooks; but there has certainly been a great advance in regard to the causes and objects of great wars within the last fifty or sixty years. Wars for mere conquest,—for the mere lust of land, or the mere pleasure of extended rule, are much rarer than they used to be; and wars for the propagation of monarchical ideas seem to me to belong wholly to the past. No nation, in my judgment, is likely soon again to wage a great war for the extension of monarchy or for the extirpation of democratic sentiments and aspirations. England certainly will never be insane enough to plunge into war with the United States for such a purpose or with such a hope. She had a lesson on this subject in her great war with France, waged to crush out democracy in that country, which will prevent her from ever making the same attempt again. That great war, which deluged the whole of Europe in blood, and which sought to impose upon France a rule which her people hated, ended in planting the democratic idea so deeply in the French heart that under some form or other it has ever since ruled that country, and even now lies at the base of the democratic despotism which wields the power and represents the will of the forty millions of her people. War waged against a republic always propagates republican ideas. The very attempt of England to break down our republican institutions would revolutionize England herself. I do not say that *any* war between England and the United States would have this effect. But I do say, that any war waged against us for the avowed or evident purpose of overthrowing our form of government, and replacing it by monarchy or placing us at the mercy of monarchical Powers, would revolutionize England in sixty days. No ministry could stand such an issue for an hour; and if it should be made, the throne itself would not survive its trial. No English army, with such an object, could march a hundred miles into our country without losing half its numbers by desertion and the rest by surrender. When Mr. SEWARD proposed to permit British troops to cross the State of Maine on their way to Canada, what was the explanation of the English and Canadian Press? They charged him with seeking to bring British troops upon American soil, knowing that they would desert! They interpreted the motive by the result which they knew would follow the act.

My friend from Ulster (Mr. PIERCE) insisted that the distress into which the laboring classes of England have been plunged by this war will compel the Government to break the blockade, or take some other step which will lead to war. He drew a very graphic, and, I fear, a very just picture of the suffering which this war has brought upon the classes who lived by their labor upon the raw material of which this war has deprived them. That suffering is intense, and is wide-spread. But it has not deprived either the Government or the people themselves of their judgment and common sense. Both know perfectly well that any such remedy as the one proposed would only aggravate infinitely the evils it is intended to cure. It would add the pressure of war, the burdens of war, the horrors, the griefs, the paralysis upon industry which war inflicts, to the loss of employment which the English people now sustain. It would increase the price of bread, while it diminished the ability to pay for it. There is not, therefore, in my judgment, the slightest reason to suppose that England will seek a war with us from any such motive as the one alleged. On the contrary, that motive makes peace her true policy, and we have every reason to believe that she will pursue it.

We must look elsewhere for a clue to the probable policy of the English Government. Colonies have ceased to be valuable to England as tributaries to her wealth, and are now little more than burdensome jewels in her imperial diadem. Canada, to which she has been forced to concede nearly all the privileges of self-government, involves her every year in actual expense, and the same thing is true of nearly all her colonies. The only advantage which she now derives from her colonial possessions is the privilege of trading with them on terms of advantage. Indeed, the great want of Great Britain at the present day is *markets*—customers. Her agriculture has become a secondary interest. Commerce and manufactures rule her policy and shape her laws. It was this rapid growth of her manufacturing system and the necessity of fortifying her commercial power, that led her to adopt free trade. She owes her prosperity now to the fact that she is at once the workshop and the carrier for the world. What she needs above all things, therefore, is easy access to the markets of the world. What she seeks from the United States is not their conquest, not the overthrow of their institutions, but the privilege of supplying their people with her manufactured goods. If she can fill our cities and villages, and supply the farm-houses and thriving towns of the mighty West with her wares, the products of the industry of her people, receiving in exchange the provisions which they need for their support, her own greatness and prosperity are secured. Whatever interferes with her plans for doing this, inflicts serious damage upon her interest, and serious suffering upon her people.

This fact explains to my mind her discontent—her indignant resentment—at our rebellion, and explains the course she has pursued in regard to it. With an Englishman, England's interest is the supreme law. He judges all the acts of all other nations, not in the least by their intrinsic equity, but by their bearing on the welfare of England. That shrewd observer and most accurate judge of the peculiarities of national character, M. DE TOCQUEVILLE, remarked, with perfect truth, in one of his charming letters to an English friend, that, "in the eye of an Englishman, a cause is just, if it be the interest of England that it should succeed. The criterion of what is honorable, great or just, is to be found in the degree of favor or of opposition to English interests." When this rebellion first broke out, England saw that it would interrupt her trade with this country, cut off her supplies of cotton, and plunge a large portion of her people into poverty and distress. She was indignant at the whole country for permitting a rebellion attended with such results to occur. It was for her interest that the war in America should cease, and she pursued that course which she thought most likely to bring about that result. Looking at the matter from a distance, and without the slightest regard to the justice of the case, she believed that we could not subdue the South, and that the only way by which peace could be restored and her trade resumed, was for the United States to let the revolted States alone. She, therefore, favored this policy—urging it through all her organs of opinion and of influence, and substantially espousing, actually, though unofficially, the cause of Southern independence, not from any special sympathy with the South, nor from any special hatred to the North, but from a profound regard to her own interest and a sincere desire for the suspension of the war and the resumption of her trade with both sections of the United States. What she sought from the outset, and what she seeks still, is the speediest possible termination of the war, for the sake of her own commerce and manufactures. She has favored the South hitherto because she believed that the war would be sooner ended in that way. When she sees that the South is losing ground, and that the North is gaining, she will see that the end of the war will be soonest reached by the triumph of the Government, and then, from precisely the same motives that influenced her before, her sympathies will be on the other side.

But nothing can be more preposterous than to imagine that she will ever seek to end the war by taking part in it herself. As my friend from St. Lawrence (Mr. REDINGTON) remarked, the English are not an ignorant people, nor is her Government in the hands of stolid men. They know that their active participation in the contest in any way, and especially as an enemy of the United States, would only prolong the war indefinitely. There is not the slightest reason, in my judgment, to anticipate such a proceeding on her part. We are a comparatively young nation—strong in material resources, stronger in self-confident reliance upon our strength; just fitting ourselves by the discipline of this war for such a struggle as England's active hostility would bring upon us. Does she not know that in such a contest all the advantage would be on our side—that whatever might be the damage she could inflict upon us at the beginning, every blow she might strike would only render impossible the termination of the war until it had been fully repaid? Is she mad enough to suppose that by attacking and seizing our ports, by destroying the City of New-York, by blockading our harbors, by making predatory and destructive incursions upon our frontiers, she would put an end to the war which interrupts her commerce and throws her laboring population out of employment? No, Sir. She knows very well that such a war thus begun would never end until one country or the other had exhausted its resources and received a deathblow to its prosperity. And she knows, moreover, which of the two would be the most likely to incur that fate—an old country, pressed already by an enormous debt, surrounded by watchful and jealous Powers upon her own continent, separated by three thousand miles from her enemy, and having in her bosom a large and powerful element of sympathy with our institutions—or a young people, rich, haughty tenacious and proud, fighting at their own threshold, and animated by ambitions and hopes that England has long survived. Such a contest would be one of madness, and there is no statesman, no leading man of any party in England that dare provoke it.

But my friend from Clinton (Mr. STETSON) made the inquiry of my colleague (Mr. PHELPS) the other day, "What means this sending of troops to Canada?" and the gentleman from St. Lawrence (Mr. HULBURD) referred, in proof of the warlike intentions of England, to the fact that military guards had been stationed at the locks of her Canadian canals, and that upon some of those locks these guards have been lately doubled. Well, Sir, that does not seem to me a very threatening incident. So far as it proves anything, it indicates to my mind that Canada fears invasion from us, rather than that she has any intention of invading us. I doubt, however, whether it has one whit more importance than the fact that military guards have been pacing up and down in front of our arsenal at Troy for the last twenty years. It indicates an intention simply to protect by military vigilance the military property of the Province. And if the gentleman from Clinton will permit me to answer the question which he asked my colleague, in regard to the object of sending troops to Canada, I will say that I believe it to have been mainly, if not wholly, a defensive measure.

Mr. STETSON—Does my friend believe that it had any connection with the *Trent* affair?

Mr. RAYMOND—Unquestionably, it had a very direct connection.

Mr. STETSON—Then its meaning was *war*, unless we yielded to the demands of Great Britain in regard to the affair.

Mr. RAYMOND—Undoubtedly. That was precisely its meaning. So long as those demands were not responded to, there was danger of war. But they were yielded, and then the danger disappeared; as to the merits of that particular question I shall have more to say hereafter. But it will be remembered that troops had been sent to Canada long before the *Trent* affair—immediately, indeed, upon the outbreak of our rebellion. Our Minister in London, under instructions from the Government at Washington, asked explanations. Earl RUSSELL replied to Mr. ADAMS that it was intended not in the least as a menace, but as purely a precautionary measure. He represented that, in the midst of such a war as disturbed the United States, it was impossible to say how far British interests might be affected; that movements of sympathy with one party or the other might occur in Canada; that these might be resented from the other side, and that it was deemed wise in this, as in all similar cases, to send a force sufficient to protect the interests and preserve the neutrality of the Canadian frontier.

Mr. STETSON—If that was a wise policy for them with regard to contiguous territory, I beg to ask why is it not a wise policy for us also?

Mr. RAYMOND—It is the best policy in the world. It is precisely the policy which I trust the General Government will adopt. It certainly belongs to that Government to adopt it; and the emergency which it supposes is not such as to demand or warrant the interposition of the State.

Mr. PIERCE—We have been waiting for the General Government to do that very thing now for years, but in vain. She seems now, as she always has seemed, utterly insensible to the momentous dangers to which we are exposed. Three years ago, when war seemed impending, we called on her for aid, but she refused it. Two years ago we renewed the call with the same result. One year ago it was again repeated, but nothing whatever was done. It is time now, Sir, that the State took the matter into her own hands.

Mr. RAYMOND—Three years, two years and one year ago, we thought we were on the brink of war, and called on the National Government for aid. That Government did *not* think we were on the verge of war. I ask my friend from Ulster which of the two proved to be right? [Applause and laughter.] May not the same thing be true in the present instance?

Mr. PIERCE—Congress has remained in session now four months without doing anything for us, and would never have thought of doing anything if the bottom of the Treasury had not been reached. [Laughter.]

Mr. RAYMOND—My friend from Ulster is altogether too impetuous. The instant he foresees or suspects a danger, he would have Congress provide against it. For the past three or four years he has believed we were on the eve of war, and has been patriotically indignant that Congress could not see it. Congress thus far, however, has proved to be right. Now, he *knows* the danger is at hand, and is again indignant at the apparent insensibility of the General Government to a peril that seems to him so palpable. It is barely possible, he will concede, that he may be again mistaken. At all events, he is, to my mind, somewhat too impatient. Great nations, like all great bodies, move slowly. It does not become them to act rashly or under the influence of a panic. If the Government believed we were on the verge of war with England or any other Power, I believe they would make preparation for such an emergency with all due dispatch. The fact that they move deliberately in the matter proves to my mind that they do not believe the peril to be so imminent as my friend from Ulster supposes.

Mr. PIERCE—But they did not prepare for war while the *Trent* affair was pending; and then, the gentleman from New-York concedes, there was imminent danger of war.

Mr. RAYMOND—My friend must bear in mind that the Government at Washington knows a good deal more about the exact state of our foreign relations than we can know here. That Government knew from the beginning, what we did not, that all danger of war could and would be averted by yielding to the demand of Great Britain in regard to the *Trent* affair. Therefore it was that they did not deem preparation for war at all essential; they knew that the difference would be arranged without an appeal to arms, and on that account they did not deem it necessary to plunge into hasty and undignified preparations for hostilities. I think the event shows that, in this as in the other instances referred to, the Government was right.

Now a word more in regard to the point of which I was speaking when these interruptions occurred—the motives of England in sending troops to Canada. Her apprehension of possible disturbance along the frontier seem to me not to have been unreasonable. We were in the first flush of our first military demonstrations on a large scale. For the first time in our history we saw five or six hundred thousand men in arms upon our soil, and under our flag. We were naturally enough a little excited by the sight of so many bayonets. We were dazzled by our unaccustomed epaulettes. The military spirit of the country was beginning to be aroused, and, as will always happen in such cases, it led to some extravagancies of sentiment and of speech. We began to anticipate the hour when the rebellion should be crushed, and when we should sigh for new foes to conquer. The burly and tempting form of John Bull rose in our path, and we began to ponder and to speak of the old accounts we had to settle with him, and some of our loudest and least respectable braggarts of the Press dealt largely in ferocious proclamations of the designs we cherished against Great Britain and of the certainty that they would be carried into effect the moment we should have conquered the Southern rebellion. Indeed, you will remember that it was announced in one of these journals, and pertinaciously repeated, day after day, as from official authority, that the Government intended to pick a quarrel with Great Britain, as the surest means of reuniting the North and South in the bonds of Union. It is impossible for any man, not thoroughly acquainted with the statistics of idiocy or the innate and reckless depravity of men who are willing thus to imperil the public peace, duly to appreciate the effect of such mischievous falsehoods. But they had a very marked effect in England. They created there the impression that we were determined upon war with Great Britain. When our great military chieftain, Gen. SCOTT, returned from Europe, while the *Trent* affair was pending, he stated expressly that he did so because he believed the two countries were on the brink of war, and that scarcely a man could be found in England who did not think so likewise. I asked him why they thought so; he replied because they believed, one and all, that we were determined upon war, and that we had committed what they styled the *Trent* outrage as the initial step of such a war. It seems incredible that such an apprehension should take possession of a great and intelligent community. But it will seem less so if we remember that there is nothing too absurd for nations, or armies, or legislatures, or individuals, to do when they act under the influence of a panic. Call to mind the panic that prevailed in England in 1859, during the Italian war, when the Emperor of the French went to the aid of the King of Sardinia in his contest with Austria. Although the Emperor had taken every possible precaution to reassure England and all Europe as to his designs, the whole Press, the Parliament and the great mass of the people of England were absolutely convulsed with the shuddering belief that everything he was doing was merely a preliminary step to his invasion of England. To a stranger on the spot, as I happened to be at the time, the spectacle would have been ludicrous if it had not been humiliating. Even the greatest and best men in England—even so great, so wise, so experienced a man as Lord LYNDHURST—yielded to the contagion, and could not hear with patience any person who doubted that LOUIS NAPOLEON would attempt to land on the shores of England within sixty days! When John Bull does get into a panic or a passion he is a sight worth seeing. His rage is quite as edifying, and is often excited with quite as little reason as that of any other animal of the same nature or name. [Laughter.]

Now, Sir, I find no difficulty in satisfying my own mind by such considerations as these, that the dispatch of troops to Canada was mainly a defensive and precautionary measure on the part of the English Government, and that it does not indicate any intention on the part of Great Britain of making war upon us, nor does it create any such emergency as would demand or warrant the passage of this bill. Yet I would treat with great respect the opinions of gentlemen who differ from me on this point. I can make great allowance, certainly, for the somewhat excited sentiments of my friend from Clinton (Mr. STETSON.) He lives on the sacred soil of Plattsburgh, where the very air is redolent with memories of heroic sacrifice, and of glorious victories over the English flag. History tells us of an ancient statesman, whom the trophies of MILTIADES would not let sleep. I can well imagine that the memories of McCOMB and McDONOUGH disturb the waking visions of the gentleman from Clinton. Let me, then, fortify what I have said, by what ought to have weight with him and every other member of this House, the official declaration on this point of the recognized head of the British Government. On the 17th of last month, a debate occurred in the House of Commons on this subject. Mr. BRIGHT arraigned the Government for having incurred a needless expense of nearly a million pounds sterling, by sending troops to Canada, when there was no occasion for such a step. Lord PALMERSTON, in reply, rehearsed the history of the *Trent* affair, quoted the approbation expressed in the United States of the act of Capt. WILKES, and gave many and cogent reasons for the belief which prevailed in England that the United States Government would incur the hazard of a war, rather than surrender the prisoners who had been taken from the *Trent*. He then added:

> "What was considered by the Americans to be our weak point, and what was the circumstance which made the United States always more difficult to deal with by England than by France? It was the thought *that Canada and the British North American Colonies were defenceless.* [Cheers.] What, then, was it our duty to do? It was to strengthen them, and make the Americans see that we were able to defend ourselves on that point which they thought to be the most vulnerable and most easily accessible to them. [Hear, hear.] That was not 'ferocious gesticulations.' [Hear, hear, and laughter.] *It was simply a defensive measure*—[hear]—*it was simply strengthening that part which had been weak and might be attacked, and the knowledge of the weakness of which might induce the Americans to maintain that position which they had up to that moment occupied*—to retain these men in prison and refuse to comply with our demand for their restoration. [Hear, hear.] Therefore, so far from Her Majesty's Government being obnoxious to blame, I think that the Government are deserving of commendation for what they did; and, though they performed no more than their duty, they performed it promptly and efficiently, and have met with, I believe, the approbation of the country at large. [Cheers.] I think, then, that the censure of my honorable friend, the member for Birmingham, is not deserved, and that what we did *was not at all calculated to provoke the Government of the United States.* It was simply a measure which it was our bounden duty to take, seeing the uncertainty of the result of the communications carried out from this country. *So far from any feeling of ineradicable irritation between the two countries being engendered by the course pursued, I believe that a contrary course would have produced such a result.*"

I am aware that it is not always safe to rely implicitly upon official explanations of this kind. But this is so natural—so thoroughly conformable to the common sense of the case—that I believe it to be sincere. It affords what I regard as a sufficient explanation of the whole case. It answers the question of my friend from Clinton, and satisfies me that these troops were not sent to Canada with any purpose or thought of invading the United States. Indeed, with all his pluck and recklessness, I do not think John Bull is in the least likely to invade this country with eighteen thousand men, when he could be met at any point of the frontier he might select, with a force four times as large.

Now, Sir, I think these reasons sufficient to show that England does not intend to attack us. At all events, they show that her purpose of invasion is not so clear and unmistakable as to create the emergency which alone can justify the passage of this bill.

III. I come now to the third branch of these remarks: *Do we intend to make war upon England?* For this is the only remaining contingency which can make war probable between the two countries. Is there any reason to believe that we have any such intention? Is there any good and solid ground for such a purpose?

Sentiments have been uttered on this floor, and are, perhaps, somewhat widely cherished elsewhere, which apparently indicate a willingness on our part to invite such an issue. My friend from Ulster (Mr. PIERCE) said that we have old scores to settle with Great Britain—that nothing but our temporary weakness leads us to brook her insolence, and that as soon as we have done with this rebellion we shall punish England for her insults and for her misconduct generally. *Now*, I must say, Sir, that I do not like this style of treating grave questions, involving peace or war between two of the greatest Powers of the earth. I intend nothing personally offensive, certainly, but it does not seem to me either dignified or worthy of men holding responsible public positions. If we have scores to settle, let us settle them as we go along. If we have insults to resent, let us resent them on the spot, or else forget them. Let us lay up no grudges. If we are too weak to maintain our honor or protect our interest now, let us submit with the dignity of self-respect to our position. This feeling that when we are grown up we will chastise the school-master, used to be rather common, I remember, among school-boys; but as we grew older, we became ashamed of it, and discovered, gradually, that we had something else and something better to do. Let us not now, in the grave duties of public life, imitate the follies of our boyish days. Thus far, in our history, we have proved ourselves quite competent to defend our national honor. I have no fears that we shall fall short of it, either in purpose or ability, now.

But, Sir, even if this were not so—if there were old scores to be paid off at some future time—I can hardly suppose that the State of New-York is to take the lead in this work of *ex post facto* revenge. She need not arm herself in hot haste for such a purpose. That duty, if a duty it be, will devolve upon the General Government. I shall be content, and I think this State will be content, to follow the lead of that Government on such a subject. If our aid is required, it will be afforded. But, until it is called for, we depart widely from the sphere of our duty in taking action upon such a subject, for such a purpose.

And now I might very well leave this point, with this suggestion—it covers the whole ground, and offers, in my judgment, a sufficient reason why this bill should not become a law. But, if I do not trespass too much upon the patience of the Committee, I should be glad to examine some of the alleged complaints against Great Britain—some of the facts cited as laying the foundation for that hostility which can only be satisfied by war. What, then, are these complaints?

I hear a good deal said about England's want of sympathy with us in our attempts to put down the rebellion. She has given us the cold shoulder. In spite of her pretended dislike of Slavery, she has not shown the slightest sympathy with the effort of the Government to crush the rebellion which has grown out of the attempt of Slavery to maintain, perpetuate and increase its political power. As to the sincerity or hypocrisy of her professed sentiments concerning Slavery, England must be her own judge. We are not responsible for her consistency. We have never believed her very sincere, and have no right, therefore, to be disappointed when she proves the justice of our distrust. It would have been pleasanter, doubtless, to have had her sympathy, her encouragement, her good wishes, in this day of our calamity. But we can do without them. We are too strong to need them, and we ought to to be too proud to complain if they are withheld. Nations, moreover, as such have no sympathies with other nations. Their relations are those of interest, of mutual respect, but rarely, if ever, of sentiment. What one nation can gain from another by befriending her usually measures the extent of her friendship. Besides, if this were not so, have we any special claim upon England for her sympathy in the present instance? How have we established such a claim? Was it by sympathizing with her when she was at war with Russia, or when she was seeking to put down rebellion in India. Did our sympathies gush forth toward the English Government when she sought, a few years since, to trample down a small rebellion in Ireland? Have we ever sympathized with any European Power in any such case of contest with rebellion against its authority? Did we sympathize with Austria when she contended against rebellion in Hungary and in Italy?

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD—I would like to ask the gentleman whether the United States have not sympathized with Italy as against Austria,—with Ireland as against England—whether our sympathies were not with Hungary and with the South American Republics in their struggles for independence?

Mr. RAYMOND—Certainly they were. We have always sympathized with every rebellion against any established Government. We sympathized with Ireland and with Canada in their rebellion against Great Britain. And England is only paying us off with a little of our own coin, in sympathizing with those who are in rebellion against us. We are the children of rebellion. We won our own independence by it, and our sympathy goes naturally with every other community engaged in a similar effort.

Mr. REDINGTON—The gentleman does not mean to say that our sympathies go with the Southern rebels? [Laughter.]

Mr. RAYMOND—Oh No! Not at all. That is a "horse of another color." It is *our* ox that is gored in this case, and that fact changes essentially the complexion of the whole affair. [Loud laughter.]

We have not had the sympathies of England in this contest, nor can I say that I think we had any fair claim upon them, or any good ground for complaint that they were withheld. Certainly it affords no possible ground for war, or for cherishing such resentments as must of necessity lead to war. All we have a right to demand of any nation in such a case is, that she shall not aid our enemies—that she shall remain neutral. It is alleged, I admit, that England has not done this—that she has in various ways encouraged the rebels in the Southern States, and to a certain degree the charge is true. I think that her moral attitude, at all events, has been one of encouragement to the rebels, and of consequent unfriendliness to us. I have nothing to say—not the slightest disposition to say anything in excuse for her conduct in that respect. But I shall say, what I think can be justly said, that, judged by the rules of international law, the Government of Great Britain has substantially maintained her position as a neutral Power. I do not see any point on which her conduct can be successfully arraigned at that tribunal.

Mr. PIERCE—How was it in the matter of the *Nashville* and *Tuscarora?*

Mr. OGDEN—How in the matter of the stone blockade?

Mr. RAYMOND—I will refer to both these points in their proper order. But let me follow the order of time and speak first of the first of her offences—the one which excited most resentment throughout this country, and which has seemed to me much less defensible than her action in either of the cases named. I mean the original recognition of the South as a belligerent Power—and the concession to her of belligerent rights. I have always felt that in that act, at the very outset of the war, she gave the rebellion great encouragement, and seemed almost to insult the Government of the United States by placing the pretended authorities of the rebel States on a level with us. That certainly was a galling position for us to hold. But it is not well to exaggerate the real meaning of that act on the part of England. It did not establish or intimate any equality between us and the rebels, except what might grow out of the fact that we both were *fighting*, and that we ought to fight on the common basis of a recognized war. We were to meet as equals in rights *there*, but nowhere else. That was all which this act of England implied. She refused then, and has refused ever since to recognize the South in any other light, or even to hold intercourse with her representatives. It is only fair to remember also that, in doing this, she acted in concert with France, and all the other European Powers, and that she saved herself, and saved us, from some complications to which otherwise the progress of the war might have given rise, and which might have proved extremely awkward. Suppose, for example, she had not thus recognized them. To whom could she have looked for redress, in case one of her vessels had been overhauled by a rebel privateer, but to the Government of the United States? Upon whom could she have had any claim for the release of British subjects, impressed into the rebel army, but upon the Government of the United States? I do not assign this as a sufficient justification for the course which she has pursued. But these are among the things which show that there may be two sides even to this, which is, perhaps, the most questionable of all her acts.

And now, in regard to the *Nashville* and *Tuscarora.* Having recognized the two as belligerent Powers, and declared herself neutral as between them, she was bound to extend precisely the same rights and the same privileges to both. The *Nashville* was duly commissioned by the rebel authorities, so far as they can duly commission anything as a war vessel; when she came to Southampton she was entitled to the hospitality of the port precisely as was the *Tuscarora* or any other vessel of the United States. I believe it is conceded that she received nothing more. She was permitted to repair and refit for sea and to take on board provisions. This the rules of international law permit. But she was not allowed to take on board a single gun, or a single pound of powder, or to enlist and ship a single man. At least I have never seen any proof that she was permitted to do any one of these things, or anything else which the requirements of neutrality in such cases prohibit. The hardest thing of all was that when the *Nashville* left the port, the *Tuscarora* was forcibly detained from departing to follow her, until twenty-four hours afterward; and yet I believe that, even in this, England only enforced a rule which is imperative upon all belligerent vessels under such circumstances in a neutral port. That point I think my friend from Clinton, (Mr. STETSON,) who is much more familiar with such matters than I am, will concede.

Mr. STETSON—I do not dispute it.

Mr. RAYMOND—I believe it has always been recognized and acted upon by our own Government. During the war between England and France, while Mr. JEFFERSON was Secretary of State, I think that it was distinctly set forth in his letters to Mr. GENET, the French Minister, and that all our public officers were required in a circular issued from the Department of State, to see that it was enforced. Even in this affair, therefore, I think my friend from Ulster must concede that the action of England has been conformable to the requirements of international law, and that

We cannot, therefore, make it a ground of just complaint.

Mr. Stetson—She has also refused our vessels the right to visit her ports, except under great restrictions—which is a courtesy, never denied, I believe, to vessels of a friendly Power.

Mr. Raymond—Nevertheless, it is a courtesy she has a right to withhold, and which we can scarcely blame her for withholding, if conceding it becomes seriously embarrassing, by making her ports or her neutral waters the scene of possible conflict between two belligerents.

Mr. Pierce—What I intended to say, in my remarks upon this point the other day, was that the affair of the *Tuscarora* and *Nashville* has shown the unfriendly spirit of England toward us, and should lead us as a nation, to look forward and prepare for emergencies that may be close upon us.

Mr. Raymond—I will admit that. I do think the spirit exhibited in that affair was not friendly, and that it should put us on our guard against future contingencies. But does it create such an emergency, is it such a reason, as imposes upon this State the necessity of taking such action as this bill proposes?

Mr. Pierce—Let me ask the gentleman, if there was one chance in a hundred that before this Legislature should meet again, hostilities would break out between us and England, would that be a sufficient reason for our arming for defence, in his judgment?

Mr. Raymond—No, Sir, not for the State's arming.

Mr. Pierce—If there was one chance in ten, how would it be?

Mr. Raymond—Well, Sir, I am not quite prepared to settle the matter on such an arithmetical basis. I should need to cipher a little, perhaps, to give an intelligent answer. But I do not think I should regard even that as a sufficient reason for passing this bill.

Mr. Pierce—I certainly would, and the difference between the gentleman's patriotism and mine is, that while he hesitates about having the State arm against one chance in ten of an invasion, I would arm against one in a hundred.

Mr. Raymond—Well, Sir, the gentleman will bear in mind that he has not shown even one chance in a hundred of an invasion from England within the time specified. And if there were one chance in ten, or one in a hundred of such an event, I am quite certain that there are ninety-nine chances in a hundred that the General Government would detect it sooner than either of us, and would be quite as well prepared to meet it, and I should, therefore, prefer leaving it entirely in their hands.

Mr. Pierce—I think history is against you.

Mr. Raymond—I think not. But enough, Sir, upon this point. Suffice it to say that for the reasons given, I see nothing in any of these acts which creates such an emergency as this bill contemplates.

I come now to another reason which has been assigned for believing, that we shall ere long declare war against Great Britain. The gentleman from Ulster (Mr. Pierce,) says that we have been humiliated and disgraced by the British Government, and that our people will not only never submit to such humiliation in the future, but will insist upon revenging and redressing those we have already sustained. The gentleman specified three conspicuous instances of this humiliation at the hands of Great Britain. The first was the *Trent* affair, which he said "was settled to our humiliation as a people, and that the country would never again submit to such indignity." The gentleman subsequently repeated:

> "That the humiliation submitted to in this case was not owing to any sense of inability to cope with our adversary under other circumstances, and at other times, but *we were forced to it by the defenceless condition of our harbors and frontiers, and from the fact that our land and naval forces were otherwise engaged.* But it would not always be so, and he warned the House and the country *to be ready for the charge and the onset when that day should arrive.*"

Now, Sir, I have the honor to say that I differ *toto cælo* from the gentleman on this point. I do not concede the justice of his remarks in a single particular. I believe that, from the beginning to the present time, during this rebellion, the rights of this country have been maintained, and its honor preserved intact, against foreign Powers; and in no case more conspicuously than in this very affair of the *Trent*. I believe, Sir, that the action of our Government in this instance will form one of the brightest chapters in our National history, and will win for us the admiration of posterity, as it now commands for us the respect and esteem of every nation, and of the world.

What now were the circumstances of that affair? A neutral vessel, bearing the flag of a neutral Power, going from one neutral port to another, was boarded by an American man-of war, and four persons taken by force from on board of her, brought into port and committed to prison. That was substantially the whole transaction. Let me say here, that I sympathized with the whole country in the gallantry and heroism of the act. I never doubted for a moment that Capt. Wilkes acted from the most patriotic motives, and from a sincere belief, in the absence of instructions, that he was doing what he had a perfect right to do under the law of nations. I joined in praising him for it: as a personal and professional act I think he deserved all the praise he received. I rejoiced, moreover, in common with every loyal heart, that these four "infernal scoundrels," as my friend from St. Lawrence (Mr. Redington) very justly, but perhaps somewhat strongly, styles them, had been interrupted on their voyage of treason, and had found their proper quarters in Fort Warren. It was comfortable to think that they had found at last their proper place, and the whole country gave itself up for the moment to the satisfaction which that fact inspired.

But we were soon called upon to face quite another aspect of this affair. We were compelled to ask how it stood in the eye of those principles we had always maintained in regard to the right and immunities of neutral Powers. From the beginning of our National career, our position had been almost without interruption that of a neutral. We were remote from the great theatre of wars, and our interest lay largely in liberating commerce from the perils with which war surrounds it. We had always sought, therefore, to enlarge the privileges and exemptions of neutrals. We had always contended for the most liberal interpretation which could possibly be given to international law in this regard. We had insisted that neutral goods on an enemy's ship should be held harmless—that enemy's goods on a neutral ship should be untouched—that the neutral flag should cover and protect the cargo. And especially had we insisted, as against Great Britain, and had waged one war with her in support of the claim that no naval officer should take from on board a neutral ship any person under the protection of its flag, and assume to determine his character, or to dispose of him in any way without due process of law. Great Britain, being a naval power, and resting upon her navy as the great bulwark of her strength, resisted these claims, and had excluded the principles out of which they grew from the international code. Now, this act of Capt. Wilkes was in direct and flagrant violation of the principles for which we had always contended on this very subject. If our Government had sustained it, they would have stultified every act of our past history, and would have abandoned, utterly and hopelessly, the attempt to engraft our principles concerning neutral rights upon the code of maritime law.

My friend from St. Lawrence (Mr. Redington) referred, in this connection, to some articles which appeared in the New-York Times upon this subject, in which he is pleased to say the action of Capt. Wilkes was triumphantly vindicated against the British, and that he hopes I will adhere to the same position now. Now, Sir, I read those articles; and, "not to put too fine a point upon it," I may add that some of them I wrote. And, in the main, so far as I remember them, I still hold to the leading principles which they embraced. When we first heard of the capture of these men, our first sentiment was one of unbounded and unmixed satisfaction. The next was one of inquiry—can Great Britain complain of the act? That was the question which came up first, and the articles to which the gentleman from St. Lawrence refers, discussed that question and that alone. We found, or thought we found, abundant evidence that, tried by British law and British precedent, the act of Capt. Wilkes was perfectly justifiable; and the very general verdict of the country was that England could not complain of the act without abandoning her traditionary position, and substantially conceding the claims of the United States on the subject of neutral rights. But she did complain. And then our Government was compelled to judge the act on American grounds, and to test it by our own principles and precedents. And that, as I have already stated, led to a very different conclusion.

Mr. Pierce—Did not Congress indorse the act of Capt. Wilkes?

Mr. Phelps—Only the House of Representatives.

Mr. Raymond—Only one branch of Congress approved it, and that was done far more as a personal compliment to Capt. Wilkes than as a declaration of the principles of international law.

Mr. Stetson—Does the gentleman from New-York believe that England acted in conformity with her own principles in the affair of the *Trent*?

Mr. Raymond—Certainly not. She came for the moment upon our ground,—she conceded *ad hoc* the position we had always held.

Mr. Stetson—Does he not see that this action on her part shows the depth of her hostility?

Mr. Raymond—I do not catch the point of my friend's argument. If he means to say that, because she conceded our ground on the subject of neutral rights, therefore she means to go to war with us, I can only say that he reminds me of the argument embodied in the English couplet:

"My wound is great because it is so small:—
Then it were greater were it none at all." [Laughter.]

Mr. Stetson—The hostile purpose of England was manifest in this, that she made concession of a doctrine she had maintained in order to accomplish her object and find a pretext for war.

Mr. Raymond—I must be somewhat muddled this evening, for I cannot see the conclusiveness of my friend's argument, even yet. If she abandoned her own principles in the hope and belief that we would also abandon ours, and go to war for the purpose of proving that we had always been wrong and that she had always been right, the result showed that she was greatly mistaken. But I do not believe that she acted under any such motive. I think she was stung, as we should have been under similar circumstances, by the disregard and desecration of her flag, and that she would have gone to war in vindication of it, had we refused the redress which she demanded, and which we could not refuse without abandoning our own principles and our own position; and in granting that redress, I think our Government did exactly right.

Mr. Pierce—If the United States Government had at once made that concession it would have been all well. Then the United States would have carried out our principles truly. It should have been done at her own instance, if she would claim consistency on the ground of former precedents. But she waited until the British lion showed his teeth, and then she yielded and stultified herself. Did not Mr. Seward maintain that Capt. Wilkes was right in what he did, if he had only carried it out rightly? If he had brought the matter before the Courts it would have been right.

Mr. Raymond—That is substantially Mr. Seward's position.

Mr. Pierce—Then he was right in doing the act, but technically wrong in not complying with the law in regard to such transactions?

Mr. Raymond—Yes, if you choose so to state it. In other words, if Capt. Wilkes had done something entirely different from what he actually did, his action would have been legal and right. [Laughter.]

Mr. Pierce—His fault was merely technical.

Mr. Raymond—All violation of law is, in one sense, merely technical. It is the technicality that makes the law, and a violation of the technicality is a violation of the law. If Capt. Wilkes had sunk the *Trent*, instead of bringing her into port, he would have technically violated the law. He would have done something which the law forbids, and would not have done something which the law enjoins. That was precisely what he did in this case, and, therefore, his act was in violation of law.

The gentleman from Ulster insists that if our Government had corrected the error of its own motion, upon first receiving intelligence of the act, it would have been all right; it could then have done so with honor; but that having failed to do so, its subsequent compliance with the demand of the British Government was humiliating and degrading. I apprehend the gentleman is not as familiar with the facts of this transaction as he should have been. I beg to remind him that our Government, did substantially, what he requires—did all that it could do with propriety at the very outset. In a dispatch, dated Nov. 30, written immediately after hearing of the affair of the *Trent*, Mr. Seward wrote to Mr. Adams as follows:

> "Since that conversation [between Lord Palmerston and Mr. Adams] was held, Capt. Wilkes, in the steamer *San Jacinto*, has boarded a British colonial steamer and taken from her deck two insurgents who were proceeding to Europe on an errand of treason against their own country. This is a new incident, unknown to and unforeseen, at least in its circumstances, by Lord Palmerston. *It is to be met and disposed of by the two Governments, if possible, in the spirit [of amity] to which I have adverted.* Lord Lyons has prudently refrained from opening the subject to me, as I presume, waiting instructions from home. We have done nothing on the subject to anticipate the discussion, and we have not furnished you with any explanations. We adhere to that course now, *because we think it more prudent that the ground taken by the British Government should be first made known to us here, and that the discussion, if there must be one, shall be had here.* It is proper, however, that you should know one fact in the case, without indicating that we attach much importance to it, namely, that, in the capture of Messrs. Mason and Slidell on board a British vessel, Capt. Wilkes *having acted without any instructions from the Government*, the subject is therefore free from the embarrassment which might have resulted if the act had been specially directed by us. *I trust that the British Government will consider the subject in a friendly temper, and it may expect the best disposition on the part of this Government.*"

I submit to the gentleman from Ulster that this was all which the principle he himself lays down required at the hands of the Government. It was all the Government could do with dignity and self-respect, before receiving notice of the ground taken by the Government of Great Britain. At the very outset it disavowed the act, expressed the hope and belief that it need not interrupt the friendly relations of the two countries, and declared its readiness to receive the views of Great Britain, and to discuss them in a friendly spirit. What more would the gentleman from Ulster have had it do? What more could it have done without being open to the suspicion of an undue eagerness to placate the British power, by branding as wrong an act which, as an act of personal gallantry, the whole country admired and applauded. The gentleman concedes that the act was wrong, and that we could properly have done, before the demand was made, precisely what we did afterwards. I put it to him whether we could we could properly or honorably have refused to do a just act, simply *because* it was demanded at our hands? Where is the humiliation of acceding to a just demand? Nay, Sir, if we had refused to do what we recognize as just and right, merely because the British Government, in due form and without a word to which on grounds of courtesy just exception could be taken, had claimed it at our hands, would not the humiliation have been tenfold greater? Should we not have stood degraded and disgraced, at the bar of nations, by such a refusal?

Our Government pursued the only course open to it on grounds of justice and self-respect. We did what was right, because it was right; and we have received for so doing the applause of the world. We maintained our own cherished principles on the subject of neutrality. We secured the adhesion to them of every leading Power of Europe, England herself not excepted. We commanded the respect of the British Government itself, and proved to it that we were strong enough to conquer, not only our enemies, but our prejudices and our resentments. Our history contains no brighter page than that. No Government ever acted with a clearer devotion to the principles of justice and of right. No people on the face of the earth ever exhibited a nobler power of self-command. A more high-toned devotion to the permanent welfare of the country, or a calmer superiority to the excited passions of the hour, than did our own on that occasion. Posterity will honor them for it, even as the united voice of the leading nations of the world honors them for it to-day. Permit me, Sir, to read some of the declarations of foreign Powers upon this point.

First let me call the attention of this Committee to the language held by M. Thouvenel, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a dispatch dated Dec. 3, written in advance of the action of our Government upon the subject:

> "The *Trent* was not destined to a point belonging to one of the belligerents. She was carrying to a neutral country her cargo and her passengers; and, moreover, it was in a neutral port that they were taken. If it were admissible that, under such conditions, the neutral flag does not completely cover the persons and merchandise it carries, its immunity would be nothing more than an idle word; *at any moment the commerce and the navigation of third powers would have to suffer from their innocent and even their indirect relations with the one or the other of the belligerents.* These last would no longer find themselves as having only the right to exact from the neutral entire impartiality, and to interdict all intermeddling on his part in acts of hostility. They would impose, on his freedom of commerce and navigation, restrictions which modern international law has refused to admit as legitimate; *and we should, in a word, fall back upon vexatious practices, against which, in other epochs, no power has more earnestly protested than the United States.*
>
> "If the Cabinet of Washington would only look on the two persons arrested as rebels, whom it is always lawful to seize, the question to place it on other ground, could not be solved, however, in a sense in favor of the commander of the *San Jacinto*. There would be, in such case, misapprehension of the principle which makes a vessel a portion of the territory of the nation whose flag it bears, and violation of that immunity which prohibits a foreign sovereign, by consequence, from the exercise of his jurisdiction. *It certainly is not necessary to recall to mind with what energy, under every circumstance, the Government of the United States has maintained this immunity, and the right of asylum which is the consequence of it.*
>
> "Not wishing to enter upon a more deep discussion of the questions raised by the capture of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, I have said enough, I think, to settle the point that the Cabinet of Washington could not, *without striking a blow at the principles which all neutral nations are alike interested in holding in respect, nor without taking the attitude of contradiction of its own course up to this time*, give its approbation to the proceedings of the Commander of the *San Jacinto*. In this state of things it evidently should not, according to our views, hesitate about the determination to be taken.
>
> "Lord Lyons is already instructed to present the demand for satisfaction which the English Cabinet is under the necessity of reducing to form, and which consists in the immediate release of the persons taken from on board the *Trent*, and in sending explanations which may take from this act its offensive character toward the British flag. *The Federal Government will be inspired by a just and exalted feeling in deferring to these requests.* One would search in vain to what end, for what interest, it would hazard to provoke, by a different attitude, a rupture with Great Britain."

That, Sir, is the voice of France, now one of the leading naval, as she has always been one of the leading military, Powers of Europe; one, moreover, which has always seconded the efforts of the United States to enlarge the immunities of neutrals in time of war. The voice of Russia is equally explicit, and, having been uttered after our compliance with the just demand of Great Britain, is still more pertinent. Let me read a single paragraph from the dispatch of Prince Gortschakoff, dated Jan. 9, and written immediately on receiving intelligence of the action of our Government:

> "I need not add, Monsieur, that in remaining faithful to the political principles which she has always defended, even when these principles were turned against herself, and in abstaining from taking advantage, in her turn, of doctrines which she had always repudiated, *the American nation has given a proof of political honesty which will acquire for it an incontestible claim to the esteem and gratitude of all Governments interested in seeing the peace of the seas maintained, and the principles of right prevail over force, in international relations, in the repose of the world, the progress of civilization, and the well-being of humanity.*
>
> "His Majesty the Emperor is pleased to hope that the same wisdom and moderation which dictated to the Federal Government its latest resolutions, will also direct its conduct during the continuance of those internal difficulties with which it finds itself engaged.
>
> "*The Emperor is persuaded that the statesmen who have show themselves able to take such an elevated view of the foreign interests of their country, will also know how to make their internal policy superior to popular passion.*"

The Government of the new Kingdom of Italy holds language equally decided upon the same subject. Baron Ricasoli, in a dispatch dated Jan. 24, after expressing the interest with which the Government and people of Italy, although profoundly absorbed in their own affairs, have watched the progress of events in the United States, addressing the Chevalier Bertinatti, the Italian Minister at Washington, proceeds to say:

> "You are not ignorant, Mr. Minister, that the Royal Government has always been attached to the principles of the freedom of the seas. At the Congress of Paris it united with eagerness in the declaration of the 30th of April, 1556, and hoped that that declaration, as soon as it could have the assent of the United States of America, would, in time, become the point of departure for fresh progress in the practical operation of international law. *Knowing the bold and persevering efforts which the Government at Washington has made for fifty years past, to defend the right of neutrals, we hesitated to believe that it desired to change its character all at once, and become the champion of theories which history has shown to be calamitous, and which public opinion has condemned forever.*
>
> "By continuing to remain attached to principles whose defence has constituted one of the causes of the glory of North America, Mr. Lincoln and his Ministry will have given an *example of wisdom and moderation which will have the best results for America, as well as for the European nations.*"

I might quote largely, Sir, from English authorities to prove how profoundly this act of justice has impressed even the English people with respect for the wisdom and moderation which have marked the conduct of the President and Cabinet at Washington in this affair. Having some regard left, however, for the patience of the Committee, I shall content myself with this single paragraph from a recent number of *Frazer's Magazine*—a periodical of acknowledged position and influence:

> "I contend that all previous cause of offence should be considered as canceled by the reparation which the American Government has so amply made; not so much the reparation itself, which might have been so made as to leave still greater cause of permanent resentment behind it, but the manner and spirit in which they have made it. These have been such as most of us, I venture to say, did not by any means expect. If reparation were made at all, of which few of us felt more than a hope, we thought that it would have been made obviously as a concession to prudence, not to principle. We expected that the atonement, if atonement there were, would have been made with reservations, perhaps under protest. We expected that the correspondence would have been spun out, and a trial made to induce England to be satisfied with less; or that there would have been a proposal of arbitration; or that England would have been asked to make concessions in return for justice; or that if submission was made, it would have been made, ostensibly, to the opinions and wishes of Continental Europe. We expected anything, in short, which would have been weak, and timid and paltry. The only thing which no one seemed to expect is what has actually happened. Mr. Lincoln's Government has done none of these things. *Like honest men, they have said in direct terms that onr demand is right; that they yielded to it because it was just; that if they themselves had received the same treatment, they would have demanded the same reparation: and that if what seemed to be the American side of a question was not the just side, they would be on the side of justice; happy as they were to find, after their resolution had been taken, that it was also the side which America had formerly defended.* Is there any one, capable of a moral judgment or feeling, who will say that *his opinion of America and American statesmen is not raised by such an act, done on such grounds?* The act itself may have been imposed by the necessity of the circumstances, but the reasons given, the principles of action professed, were their own choice."

Are not these tributes worth something to us? Have we not gained something of permanent and substantial value, when we have thus secured the respect and esteem of all the leading Powers of Christendom? Can there have been anything "humiliating" in an act which thus commands the unqualified and hearty applause of every great Christian nation? I ask my friend from Ulster whether our position to-day on this subject is not infinitely better in every respect—on the score of national dignity, of national honor and of national interest—than it would have been if we had yielded to the sentiment which he invokes, and refused, from a feeling of false pride, to make reparation for an acknowledged wrong, merely because it was demanded by a Government which had earned no claim to courtesies at our hands?

One word, now, in regard to another of the instances in which our Government is said to have been humiliated in its relations with Great Britain,—I speak of the permission given to march British troops, on their way to Canada, across the State of Maine. "This," says the gentleman from Ulster, "is in a spirit of meekness and humility that seldom characterizes a people conscious of their abilities to maintain their rights and their dignity. Some gentlemen may characterize it as the law of kindness; *I choose to characterize it as emanating from a sense of weakness.*"

I cannot concur in this view of the matter. Instead of emanating from a sense of weakness, Sir, it seems to me to have indicated a consciousness of strength. We were strong enough to afford such an act of courtesy. If we had felt weak, distrustful, of the designs of England, or of our own ability to meet them, we might have shrunk from such an act. But we had no such feeling. We were on terms of amity with Great Britain. She had disavowed any thought or purpose of hostility in sending troops to Canada. It was a happy inspiration which led the President or the Secretary of State to show England, by such a proffered courtesy, that we neither dreaded her power nor distrusted her friendship. It was a small favor: all it could possibly accomplish was to enable the troops to reach Canada some five days sooner, and with somewhat less of exposure and hardship than they could otherwise have done. But it is with nations as in private life—small acts of kindness often go further than great acts to indicate a friendly temper—to disarm jealousies and conquer the prejudices and suspicions which implant needless distrust between neighbors and nations. "Magnanimity in politics," says Burke, "is not seldom the truest wisdom, and a great empire and little minds go but ill together." I honor the Government for its action in that affair. The State of Maine has expressed her hearty approval of it. The country and the world have seen in it an indication of conscious strength and of superiority to the petty jealousies and resentments of the hour.

Now, Sir, a word concerning the inquiries of England concerning the stone blockade. We have always insisted that a blockade, to be respected, must be effective. We protested against the course of England when, during the great war with France, she attempted to blockade the entire French coast by proclamations and by Orders in Council, as we also protested against the attempt of Napoleon to retaliate by forbidding all neutral trade with England in the Berlin and Milan decrees. We have insisted that every blockade must be actual; and we have assumed the burden of making our blockade of the Southern ports actual and effective, as the only condition on which we can demand that it shall be respected. In the prosecution of this purpose we have sunk stone boats at the mouth of Charleston harbor. Great Britain having, like every other commercial nation, an interest in every harbor of the world, asked the object of that transaction. I think she had a right to do so; for harbors, in a very important sense, belong to no one nation as a *peculium*—a private and exclusive possession. They are the gift of God to the commerce of the world. They are intended to promote that intercourse of nations by which the civilization of the world is carried forward; and I think it very doubtful whether any nation, judged by the highest standards of international morality, has a right to destroy a harbor except under pressure of the direst necessity. At all events, Sir, Great Britain had an undoubted right to inquire of our Government with what object that stone fleet had been sunk at the mouth of Charleston harbor. Nothing is more common or more proper than such requests for explanation. It does not appear that any complaint was made. Lord Lyons informs his Government that he had "spoken to Mr. Seward on the subject," and that Mr. Seward observed that "the plan had not been devised with a view to injure the harbor *permanently*; it was simply a temporary military measure to aid the blockade." That certainly was a very proper reply. I can see nothing in it of the "frittering admissions and humiliating concessions," which the gentleman from Ulster detects. Mr. Seward added that as had already been done at Port Royal, the United States would open better harbors than they had closed. And serious exception is taken by my friend from Clinton (Mr. Stetson,) to the remark of Lord Lyons, in reply, that "the opening of a new port thirty or forty miles off would hardly console the people of Charleston for the destruction of their own harbor." I do not see that the remark was either very pertinent or very important. Lord Lyons was probably aware that it was no part of the object of our Government just now to "console the people of Charleston" for any of the evils incident to the rebellion in which they are engaged.

Mr. Stetson—I only intended to say that this remark of Lord Lyons revealed the secret sympathy of the English with the rebels.

Mr. Raymond—Possibly it may have indicated the personal sympathy of Lord Lyons with the people of Charleston. I do not think it can fairly be held to warrant any broader or more important inference. Certainly it is not a matter to warrant hostile preparations or inspire thoughts of war.

Mr. Pierce—Do you admit the right of Great Britain to catechise us as to our own proceedings in regard to our own ports?

Mr. Raymond—I admit her right to ask explanations in a friendly way of any act on our part, concerning which there is fair room for doubt, and which may affect her interests hereafter. I think she had precisely the same right to ask the intent and meaning of our sinking a stone fleet at the mouth of Charleston harbor, as we had to ask the object of her sending troops to Canada.

Mr. Pierce—Does the gentleman mean to say that this is all that was intended by that letter of Lord Lyons?

Mr. Raymond—I detect nothing else in it. I can see nothing in it beyond a commonplace, friendly call for explanations of a point concerning which there was room for doubt, and in which Great Britain had an important and permanent interest.

Upon all these points, therefore, in the settlement of the *Trent* affair, in proffering permission for the passage of British troops across the State of Maine, and in the explanations asked and frankly given concerning the stone blockade, I see nothing whatever to warrant the statement of the gentleman from Ulster, that our Government had been humiliated and disgraced. On the contrary, Sir, I hold that its honor has been rigidly and scrupulously guarded and maintained, and that its highest and most enduring interests have been consulted in everything that has been done by our Government in these affairs.

Permit me here, Sir, to say, that in my humble judgment this State, this Nation, and the world at large, owe to the Secretary of State a debt of gratitude for his management of our foreign relations in this the most difficult crisis of our affairs. He has maintained our rights; he has protected our honor; he has secured our interests; he has preserved the peace of the world; he has brought to the discharge of the duties of his great office a degree of ability, a far-seeing statemanship, a high-toned sense of what is just and right, and a paramount, exclusive devotion to the good of the country, seldom if ever surpassed in the history of any nation. New-York has many names upon the records of the nation of which she may well be proud. From the earliest period of our history, to the present day, they illustrate that chapter which she contributes to our national history. Hamilton, Jay, Clinton, Tompkins, Marcy, Wright—these are all names which make the State renowned; and among the best and brightest of them all, *primus inter pares*, future time will enroll, for his guidance of our Ship of State under the tempests that now assail it, as well as for the general service he has rendered the country during a long public career, unstained by reproach and marked by the most brilliant deeds, the name of William H. Seward. [Applause.] I say this, Sir, with the more freedom now, because, by his own act, his name is henceforth removed entirely from the field of political controversy.

I have finished what I had to say of the causes which are supposed to render doubtful, at least uncertain, the continuance of our peaceful relations with Great Britain. I have examined each count in the indictment with more of detail, perhaps, than was necessary,—certainly with a more serious draft than I could have wished upon the patience of the Committee. And what is there left? What remains of all the grounds alleged for apprehended war? Nothing, Sir,—nothing whatever, beyond the angry recriminations of the newspaper Press, and the general distrust and uneasy petulance of a large and noisy portion of the people of both countries. I would not underrate the importance and influence even of these indications. They charge the atmosphere with elements of danger. They lay the foundation for future trouble doubtless, by rendering more difficult the peaceful solution of controversies that may arise between the two nations. But they only thus make a little more difficult the task of statesmanship; they do not by any means render it impossible. It is for men in public place to allay these angry discontents that have no just foundation, not to increase them. It is the duty of men charged with the conduct of public affairs, or placed in positions of public influence, to smooth all these asperities, to calm these resentments, and to bring the public mind to consult only what is just and right and befitting the character and the welfare of a great nation.

I have left myself but little time to speak of the subject referred to by the gentleman from Yates (Mr. Ogden,) the interference of Spain, France and England in the affairs of Mexico; and yet I cannot pass it wholly without notice. It is by no means free from difficulty or from danger to the public peace. I cannot help thinking that we have ourselves, in very great degree, to blame for having lost control of its management and direction. Mexico invited us some years ago to exercise a *quasi* protectorate over her; and in the treaty which she concluded with Mr. McLane tendered to us a degree of influence which would have saved her and us from the complications which threaten both. We rejected the offer. The Senate refused to ratify the treaty. Mexico was allowed to drift on into increasing anarchy, and to commit, for lack of steady control and timely aid to the Government which would have exercised it, those outrages and indiscretions which have brought upon her the intervention of foreign Powers. Those Powers, it is but just to remember, have been impelled by different motives in the action they have taken.

Spain's motive is, beyond all doubt, ambition—the ambition to figure again as a first rate Power, and possibly to regain some of her old possessions. But France and England had substantial wrongs to redress—outrages upon their subjects to punish, and security for their interests to gain hereafter. That they will ever agree in the policy of forcing Maximilian, or any other foreign Prince upon the throne of Mexico, I very greatly doubt. That project seems to have been concocted, not in either of the three countries concerned, nor even in Austria. So far as we can get any reliable evidence of its origin, it seems to have been one of the many intrigues by whch the expelled agents and emissaries in Europe of the defeated Church and Monarchical party in Mexico, seek to regain power and drive the Liberals from office. This seems highly probable in the first place from the correspondence which has passed between the English and French Governments upon the subject. As soon as the scheme was broached in the European journals, Earl Cowley, under date of [illegible] the English Minister, as follows:

> "Paris, Jan. 24, 1862.
>
> "I have heard from so many quarters that the language of officers going with the reinforcements to Mexico is, that it is for the purpose of placing the Archduke Maximilian upon the throne of that country, that I have thought it necessary to question M. Thouvenel upon the subject.
>
> "I inquired of M. Thouvenel whether any negotiations had been pending between the Government and that of Austria, with reference to the Archduke Maximilian. His Excellency replied in the negative. *He said that the negotiations had been carried on by Mexicans only, who had come over for the purpose and gone to Vienna.*"

The English Government lost no time in warning the parties concerned against the prosecution of such a purpose. In a letter dated January 19, Earl Russell directed the British Minister, at Madrid, to make suitable representations to the Spanish Government upon the subject. I quote a paragraph from that dispatch:

> "I wish to read to Marshal O'Donnell and M. Calderon Collantes the preamble and the article of our Convention, which define what our intervention is intended to do, and what it is not intended to do.
>
> "*You will point out that the allied forces are not to be used for the purpose of depriving the Mexicans of their undoubted right of choosing their own form of Government.*
>
> "*Should the Mexicans choose to constitute a new Government, which can restore order and preserve amicable relations with foreign nations, Her Majesty's Government will be delighted* to hail the formation, and to support the consolidation of such a government. If, on the contrary, *the troops of foreign Powers are to be used to set up a government repugnant to the sentiments of Mexico, and to support it by military force, Her Majesty's Government could expect no other result from such an attempt than discord and disappointment.* In such a case the allied Governments could only have to choose between withdrawing from such an enterprise with some shame, or extending their interference beyond the limits, scope and intention of the triple convention."

And in a dispatch dated January 27, Earl Russell thus writes to Sir C. Wyke, the British Minister in Mexico, on the same point:

> "It is said that the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian will be invited by a large body of Mexicans to place himself on the throne of Mexico, and that the Mexican people will gladly hail such a change.
>
> "I have little to add to my former instructions on this head. If the Mexican people, *by a spontaneous movement*, place the Austrian Archduke on the throne of Mexico, there is nothing in the convention *to prevent it*.
>
> "On the other hand, *we would be no parties to a forcible intervention for this purpose. The Mexicans must consult their own interests.*"

This language leaves little room to doubt that England does not intend to become a party to any scheme for forcing a monarchical form of government upon the people of Mexico, or for placing any European Prince at the head of its Government. Most assuredly, in my judgment, she will not engage in any such intrigue if she thereby incurs one chance in a hundred, to use the language of my friend from Ulster, of war with the United States.

There are indications also that the Emperor of the French will take the same ground. A letter from the Paris correspondent of the New-York Times, whom I know personally, to be likely, from his position and character, to be well informed on such a subject, states that so far as the Emperor has lent his encouragement to the scheme at all, it has been in consequence of the misrepresentations of the Mexican emissaries already referred to. I read a single sentence from his letter, which I find in the Times of this morning.

> "These misrepresentations of the Mexican monarchical agents have *led the French Government into an error, and there is reason to believe, have disgusted them with the whole enterprise.* When the first expedition started, it was believed that the Monarchical Party, headed by Almonte and Miramon, was so powerful that the combined forces had but to show themselves, and the thing would be decided without striking a blow. Subsequent intelligence, obtained principally from M. Mercier, at Washington, *disabused the mind of the Emperor on this head*, but he was then so far engaged in the affair that he was obliged to carry it through, cost what it may. It was then that he ordered forward the late large reinforcements, and gave orders for a reserve force, which will follow, if required. The unanimity with which the Mexicans are uniting to defend their country from foreign invasion, did not create astonishment in England, *but it did in France. The Emperor is now reduced to his first programme, that of seeking the money that is due to France, leaving the monarchical programme to take care of itself.*
>
> "These blunders have naturally produced dissatisfaction in France, and make *the people and the Government wish they were well out of the enterprise. The occasion is a good one for the mediation of the Government of the United States.*"

This last paragraph hints at what may, after all, be the solution of the whole affair. At all events, the project does not seem to me to involve any special danger to the honor or interest of the United States. It seems altogether probable that if seriously pushed it will dissolve the coalition. Certainly it cannot, upon any ordinary estimate of chances, be regarded as likely to involve us in war.

One word more, Sir, and I will relieve the patience of the Committee. The gentleman from Ulster (Mr. Pierce) wished to know whether we had asked ourselves the question, What is to become of the six hundred thousand men now in arms in behalf of the Union, after the Union is established and the insurrection is ended? Are they, said he, to return to the plow and the anvil, to the workshop and the factory, and settle down there again quiet and contented? He feared they would not, and that we should have here the material which we should find it necessary to employ in redressing the wrongs we have sustained from foreign Powers. Even if this were all true, I do not see, Sir, that it affords any reason why New-York should appropriate $5,000,000 to arm herself in instant preparation for a foreign war. But let me remind the gentleman of some considerations which it is desirable not to lose sight of in this connection. Our armies are not made up, like the standing armies of Europe, of mercenaries who make their living by war, and who need this employment to keep them from starvation. They are men who have left their ordinary avocations to deliver their country from a temporary peril. Two-thirds of them have homes and occupations, wives and children, or parents and friends. They have roof-trees and hearth-stones, to which their hearts turn with loving affection, even amid the exciting clamors of the camp. When they shall be released from the service of their country, the great mass of them will return to the pursuits of peace, and love them all the more for their brief absence from them. Not all our troops, I admit, are of this stamp. There will be scores and perhaps hundreds of thousands of them who are soldiers for the sake of adventure, and who will miss the excitement which makes the camp attractive. But are these men to control the policy and decide the fate of the nation? Are we to shape our public action to the supposed necessities of such men? Certainly not. They will find ample fields for their adventurous disposition without plunging the country into foreign wars for its gratification. Thousands of them will remain in the section they are now invading, and devote their energies to reclaiming its soil, to reinvigorating its industry, to modifying its institutions, and giving to it a new face and a nobler fate. Those for whom such pursuits shall be too tame, will drift off still further southward, into Mexico or South America, where the condition of society is better suited to their wants, and where they will find abundant means to gratify their love of adventure.

We may have disturbances and difficulties, more or less serious from this source. We shall need wisdom and calm sagacity on the part of our public rulers, to enable us to deal wisely with such tempers. We shall need in our public councils men who seek place only that they may therein serve the country—not men who seek it for selfish ends, by flattery of public passions and by pandering to the base and ignoble aims of vulgar men. But with such men in power (and the temper of the times is favorable to their selection,) I apprehend no serious difficulty in dealing with the apprehended evil to which my friend alludes. Doubtless there is danger, more or less menacing, from the predominance of the military temper and spirit which war evokes—and one of my strongest objections to this bill is, that it encourages that spirit, and addresses itself to the popular feeling which it creates.

For these reasons, Sir, and I thank the Committee for the patience with which they have heard me state them, I oppose the passage of this bill providing for the public defence. I know of no emergency that calls for its enactment. I know of no impending danger that calls upon this State to expend five millions of dollars in forts and guns and munitions of war, and in adding thus largely to the burdens which the war-tax will impose upon her people. I do not believe all taxation to be an evil. When properly distributed and wisely applied, like the moisture which ascends from the earth only to fall again with blessing upon its bosom, it improves and stimulates to still higher productiveness the very sources from which it is drawn. But taxation which dries up the very sources of revenue becomes a heavy and a fatal curse. Let us not be impatient to outrun the necessities of the time, nor eager to trespass, without some imperative necessity, upon the functions and prerogatives of the General Government.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

The Daily Mail—Reasons for its Continuance—The Floods—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Great Salt Lake City, Thursday, Feb. 13, 1862.

The telegraph on Saturday informed us that the House had stricken out of the Appropriation bill the appropriation for the daily mail across this Continent, on the score of inefficiency and of economy. Of course the people of this secluded territory will all be in favor of the continuance of the mail, although but a "tri-weekly" as regards Utah, for the Salt Lake Legislative Assembly makes an annual thing of presenting to Congress a petition for the institution of such a daily mail to and from this City, east and west. Depend upon it, the daily mail is a popular institution here.

In regard to the performances of the mail at the California end of the route, the people there are the best judges. But never since we commenced to have mails from the east, has the performance been so faithful as during the past existence of the Central Overland daily mail. True, during the recent extraordinary and altogether unlooked-for floods in Green River and other streams east of this, and in Nevada Territory and the State of California, there was, for a time, a partial stoppage of the mails. But the contractors, surely, are not responsible for an almost diluvian series of rain and melting snow storms at such an unusual season of the year.

However, if "our country's good" demand a curtailment of mail privileges, we will be as contented as possible with a weekly dispatch and delivery, as we were wont to have, only requesting that "efficiency be secured as far as practicable."

Further, but not full or complete, accounts continue to arrive from the Rio Virgen country concerning the sudden floods in that section. It appears that the rain and sleet fell, with little cessation, for thirty days and nights. Old Noah reckoned forty days and nights to float his ark safely. But a month's rain is something of a circumstance, and pouring down the steep sides of the mountains which inclose the narrow, gorge-like valleys of the Santa Clara and Rio Virgen and their tributaries, so much water soon swelled out those streams to a most imposing width and depth.

The settlement of Fort Clara, on the Santa Clara, was the richest spot in that part of the Territory. But the stream took the fort completely away, with orchards, nurseries, vineyards and some of the best of the land. Houses, mills, furniture, clothing, barrels of molasses and various goods and chattels started on an eventful voyage toward the Gulf of California. "Hair-breadth 'scapes" are talked of concerning climbing up trees and hasty vacation of houses, and the immediate subsequent uprooting of said trees and demolition of said houses by the floods. Rocks of many tons went rolling down the currents. Some live stock, but no human life, is reported lost. The mud even on the higher lands was immeasurable. The white settlers say that so much rain had not fallen in that section for five years previously. The Indians tell of a similar flood about half a century ago.

The election for city officers came off quietly on Monday, with the following result: Abraham O. Smoot, Mayor; Elijah F. Sheets, William Clayton, Alonzo H. Raliegh, Jeter Clinton and Nathan Davis, Aldermen; Robert T. Burton, Leonard W. Hardy, Isaac Groo, Theodore McKean, Andrew Cunningham, Enoch Reese, Nathaniel H. Felt, Elnathan Eldridge and John Sharp, Councilors; Robert Campbell, Recorder; Hiram B. Clawson, Treasurer; Jesse C. Little, Marshal.

The *gosypium arboreum*, or perennial tree cotton, is exciting considerable interest in this Territory. The Deseret *News* publishes entire the pamphlet of Mr. R. C. Kendall upon this subject, and no doubt as soon as the seeds or cuttings of this tree can be obtained, the shrewd ones of Utah will invest something in the speculation. The interest exhibited reminds us of the good times of *morus multicaulis* and *dioscorea batatas*.

Utah County is out with nominations for Senators and Representatives for the General Assembly of the State of Deseret. Other counties, I suppose, will soon follow, as the election is on the first Monday in March.

Literary and scientific lectures continue to be given twice a week at the "Seventies' Hall of Science" in this city, and are throngingly attended. Justice Mills is to discourse about law to-morrow night. The lectures are voluntary, and the admission is free. The audiences appear to like the lectures as well as though they paid for them.

Balls and dancing parties continue with undiminished sway. Last night one was held in the Social Hall, at which Brigham Young and other Mormon high dignitaries were present, and also his Excellency Gov. Fuller, Surveyor-Gen. Fox, Chief-Justice Kinney, and several other "Gentiles."

The Deseret Typographical Society meet for a similar purpose at the same place to-morrow night. In various settlements in the Territory the scattered remnants of the "Mormon Battalion" of Mexican war times have rallied, and, with their friends, have exercised themselves in the way of fantastic tripping.

FROM BRAZIL.

Politics as Seen from a Distance—Munificence and Magnificence of Gen. Webb, the American Minister—National Economy—Prospects of the Coffee Crop, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Rio de Janeiro, Saturday, Jan. 25, 1862.

Perhaps in no place or in any other foreign country has the effects of the rebellion, now disturbing your country, been so much felt as in this port; a diminution in the export of more than one-half of her great staple—coffee, many and heavy failures, and to-day a perfect stagnation in business, is the result. All are waiting for the arrival of the next English packet due here on 2d February, to bring the news and answer the only question now heard on 'Change—Will there be war between the United States and England? Many high and bitter words have already passed between the citizens of both countries, and Queen Vic's subjects here, being in much greater numbers than our American fellow-citizens, have, to use their own expression, already given us a "jolly good whipping"—but, thank goodness, it is only in their mind's eye, and war or no war, I doubt whether they will ever have a more distinct view of it.

Our new American Minister, Gen. Webb, has gone to Petropolis, the Summer residence of the Imperial family, where he dispenses his hospitality with prodigality that is looked on with astonishment. All the previous Ministers we have had near this Court have vied one with the other to try who could live on the smallest amount. The General is very much liked, and his society and that of his amiable lady and family very much courted by the rest of the *corps diplomatique*, as well as the Brazilian and foreign residents.

The long-established naval dépôt, I perceive, has, through a sudden fit of economy at home, been abolished, and the provisions, &c., sold by public auction, thus entailing on the Government a much greater loss than the actual cost of the maintenance of the dépôt. Mr. Noah, the late naval storekeeper, has left for the United States, with the intention, I believe, of offering his services to the Government for more active service.

Mr. Thos. Biddle, the newly-appointed Secretary to this Legation, lately made his appearance among us, accompanied by his young and beautiful bride, and bids fair to add greatly to the attraction of our representatives at Brazil.

The *bicha*, or worm which attacks the leaves of the coffee tree, are more than ever prevalent this year, and will greatly diminish the yield of coffee. More especially has it appeared with great destructive effect in the different parts of the Province of Rio de Janeiro. On the *Fazendas*, or coffee plantations of Commendador Antonio Correo e Castro and Major José d'Avillar, and many others in the District of Vasteuras, where I have lately visited, and consequently can speak from personal observation, there will not be more than one-twentieth part of what, in former years, has been called a fair yield. However, I have no doubt that it will not in the least augment the prices, the demand having, in consequence of the trouble in the United States, so greatly fallen off.

The sugar crops of the more northern provinces are more than usually good, the only drawback being the want of enterprise in the building of roads by which it can come to market. The present cost of transportation from the plantation to the port of embarkation is, in most instances, more than the market value of the sugar itself.

Yesterday H. B. M. ships-of-war *Forte*, *Oberon* and *Industry* arrived here under special orders from the River Plate, supposed to be to prevent the sailing of our vessels from this port in case of a declaration of war being made. There are to-day 28 American vessels in this port, including the bark *Floresta*, arrived yesterday from Philadelphia, bringing New-York dates to Dec. 14, 1861.

MARKETS.

Exchange on London, 90 days, closing prices, 25d., 25¾d.@25½d.; on Paris, 90 days, closing prices, 375 reis; on Hamburg, 90 days, closing prices, 790 reis. Coffee—Prices on Jan. 7, 6$750; to-day, 6$250@6$400. Sold this month, 51,650 bags; 11,600 bags for the United States. Total amount shipped this month to date, 68,673 bags; 32,291 bags for the United States. Exchange on New-York nominally at 2$100 to the dollar, 90 days.

The city is very healthy, although hot, and a continuance of heavy rain and thunder storms. No cases of yellow fever reported.

THE MAJOR.

WORDS FROM THE PEOPLE.

AMERICA AND ENGLAND.

BRIGHT AND PALMERSTON ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS, WITH A NEW-YORK ENGLISHMAN'S VIEWS THEREON.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of the 5th inst. you have a leading article, referring to the highly interesting speeches of Mr. BRIGHT and Lord PALMERSTON on American affairs. But, as your remarks are not altogether supported by the speeches in question, that circumstance has determined me to endeavor to give effect to a desire I have for some time entertained of affecting, if possible, a better feeling between the British and American people—a feeling of reciprocal kindness and good-will, such as there is every reason to think would prevail, if the Press and the public will only consent to be guided by facts, and for the future cease to indulge in the wild productions which emanate from the ever fertile imaginations of a certain class of sensation writers and venal mischief-makers. Perhaps I can best accomplish this, the purpose before me, by going back to the period when the balls first flew at Sumter—an unnatural and shameful insult to the Stars and Stripes, and which, although a Britisher, I felt as keenly as any genuine Knickerbocker, and fully participated in the burst of indignation which the circumstance occasioned. Indeed, but for the domestic ties which in my case could not be disregarded I would have shouldered arms and been "off to the ball wi' the lave." As it was, I denounced the crime thus inaugurated not only against the Government of the United States, but against the whole civilized world. In the general excitement which ensued, all loyal citizens were up and armed as very porcupines, and in their honest zeal, ready to hurl a shaft in any direction, even where only mere suspicion pointed.

The feeling was catching, and one partook thereof in spite of one's-self, even if one had been inclined to resist. I was not only "Union" to the backbone, but Union all over. I am Union still, although my enthusiasm has been slightly cooled by the events to which I will soon advert.

Before touching upon these, and in order to prevent misapprehension, I must observe that I am really heartily in favor of the maintenance of the Union, and concur most fully in the able and unanswerable arguments in support thereof, which the public have been favored with from Mr. MOTLEY, President LINCOLN, and some others.

Soon after the affair of Sumter, curiosity was on tiptoe to know what Great Britain and other Foreign Powers would say and do, and when, after the most pain'staking consideration, England's decision was announced, we all know the storm of angry and passionate feeling which poured from the American Press. John Bull stood aghast, for, as in "fixing" his decision, he was influenced by the most friendly feelings toward America, he could not understand the angry torrent of invective which gushed against him, and was, therefore, for a time, a mere mute observer—wondering what would happen next, when lo! and behold that good fellow, but somewhat young statesman—CASSIUS M. CLAY, to wit—rushed upon the stage, rather out of breath, and in the furor of his loyalty, first shook his fist in John's face, then threatened him with horrid blisters—through a combination of stars, stripes and tricolor. This roused John a bit, for only then he, for the first time on this occasion, tossed his head—got his tail up, and so after that and sundry other "*gesticulations*," asked his Thundering friend of Printing House-square to state his case.

In doing so, the Thunderer occasionally got warm, as ream upon ream of foreign printed matter which, somehow, *never choosed* to understand his client's case, came in upon him, and while ever and anon sympathizing most truly with his transatlantic friends in the trouble they had come to, and denouncing with a power almost unmatchable the causes which had led to it, would nevertheless occasionally "run a muck," and somewhat damage his client's case, through his excitement to fever heat, induced by the aforesaid reams of printed matter.

This somewhat untoward state of things suddenly became otherwise agitated, and for a time boiled over furiously, all through a strange fancy on the part of Capt. WILKES, of *San Jacinto* celebrity, to study abstruse international law mystifications instead of sticking to his ship as a true cobbler always does to *the last*, and which, as all the world now knows, not only culminated in certain costly sterling results, but upset the equilibrium of a staid mail agent who still laments, and probably will to his dying hour, that he instead of that other fortunate First Lieutenant *was not* the happy recipient of those charming indentations of dear Miss SLIDELL's beauteous knuckles.

Since the happy termination of the *Trent* difficulty, we are, through the medium of your own columns, in possession of your own selection from the blue-book, of all you yourself deemed to be most interesting therein in reference to American affairs since the rebellion took place; and further having the *per contra* before our eyes of what some of the Press and public men on this side have stated subsequent to the *Trent* affair, as may be gleaned from the brief *resumé* I will now give; and guided by those selections from the blue-book, I would ask whether there is not an entire absence of all good reason for the bitter and angry feeling which has existed and still lurks toward England, and which, as a natural consequence, has excited a somewhat similar feeling on the other side? In stating the *per contra*, I will confine myself to the following small selection: First, as to the effusions of the Press, and afterward, as to the remarks of some of your public men, to show how easily without any good cause, ill feeling can be engendered and "in this connexion" as a fussy barrister would say, I will notice the following extract from an article on "France and the Blockade," which last month appeared in a leading New-York paper, viz.:

"The London *Times* and *Globe* both argue against the propriety of interference. They vaunt the ability of England to bear the pinch of the war as long as it can be borne by the United States—seeing that the cost of our tardiness exceeds $10,000,000 a week. True as this may be, it hardly accounts for the moderation of *a Government which only two months ago descended to falsehood in order to foment ill-feeling toward America and induce a war. There must be other and secret motives for the present action.*"

Now although such an allegation is so utterly absurd and glaringly untrue that it will probably meet with no response beyond a sneer of pity, it is nevertheless in itself worse than offensive, and well calculated to make mischief. Again, in a leader a few days back, calling attention to the letter of Mr. ADAMS to Earl RUSSELL, of 22d November last, that letter is styled "a vigorous *protest* from Mr. ADAMS," and is otherwise so commented on, that in the absence of a perusal of the letter itself, the public mind would be considerably misled. Now, so far from being a vigorous "*protest*," there is no such word made use of; it is really a most temperate production, Mr. ADAMS stating that "the purpose of the undersigned, in presenting these papers to the consideration of Lord RUSSELL, is to *request* that Her Majesty's Government will cause an inquiry to be made." Now, if Lord RUSSELL's reply had been given,—which, in order to understand the subject matter of the letter, ought to have been done,—I make no doubt all reasonable and impartial men would have been satisfied. As it is, however, there is necessarily a feeling in many minds that John Bull was not treating Uncle Sam as he ought to.

Now, as to the sayings of some of your public men, there is such an abundance of these in my mind's eye, that it is rather difficult to select—I am, therefore, somewhat in the position of that donkey who had the bundles of hay alongside of him, without, however, possessing in this, *my hay*, the enjoyment of those happy feelings said donkey is alleged to have given expression to. I will nevertheless select as representative men two parsons and two politicians, *viz.*, Dr. CHEEVER and Mr. STOCKTON—Mr. LOVEJOY and Mr. SEWARD—taking the politicians first, and the parsons last for the sake of a hearty amen.

I will merely refer to Mr. LOVEJOY's honestly expressed "*hate*," in order to show how a sensitive man can be carried off *his head* by those sad sinners but sympathetic clairvoyant angels of the Press! And to Mr. SEWARD, to say that even if Earl RUSSELL's allegations "that Mr. SEWARD never chooses to understand the position of her Majesty's Government," is not correct—he is, nevertheless supremely indifferent to do away with the idea, which certainly does prevail that to some extent he is suffering from anglophobia—else, why disinter, as he did, in his reply to invitations to attend the ceremony of reading the Farewell Address of WASHINGTON, a matter buried 80 years ago, by saying "the hand that smote and broke the foreign yoke," thus in reality insulting the land that gave birth to WASHINGTON.

I do not say that it is, but does such a reference not look like a "Keep the steam up—pitch into 'the Britishers.'" Now surely, this is not required, for truly, we have already had more than enough of it.

The remarks of Dr. CHEEVER, to which I am about to point, while tantamount to a positive ignoring of that part of the Lord's Prayer which says, "Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us," are so extraordinary on the part of a teacher of Christianity, that while I will not be so uncharitable as to conclude that Dr. CHEEVER actually meant this, yet, when, at the meeting of the New-England Society, I think it was, the Doctor, in reference to the *Trent* affair, recommended his hearers to let it fructify at interest until a more convenient time, it was in effect not only making the strangely humiliating confession that, while MASON and SLIDELL were given up, it was solely from necessity and not from inclination, but also, as I have already said, an ignoring of the Lord's Prayer.

If the Doctor was clear that those men ought to have been retained, he, as an earnest defender of his country's honor, should have inculcated the sentiment "Hold fast—stand to your guns," and then appealed to the spirit of that beautiful song which says, "Fear not, but trust in Providence, wherever thou mayst be." But how different to all this was the course of Mr. STOCKTON, who, in his prayer, upon the occasion of reading WASHINGTON's Address in Congress, while noticing the affliction with which the President had just been visited, in the loss of a darling child, took advantage of that occasion to notice, in the most feeling and beautiful manner, "Queen VICTORIA's grief in her island home." When I read this, a perfect gush of sympathy and gratitude filled my heart and eyes, and could such a thing have been possible, I would there and then have hugged the whole prodigious family of Uncle Sam, crying, yes, you are friends—you are brothers, after all. Let us hope that that feeling will be general, and so cry a hearty amen.

Now, having got through with my biggest bundle of hay, I am actually ass enough to ask your patience until I consume the still remaining one, which, however, I will not be long in doing, as its quality is rather better than the first.

LOCKE says that "the world has people of all sorts." True it is and well that it is so, otherwise reason and common sense would at times have a poor chance.

It is pleasing to observe that in some quarters there is moral courage and good sense enough to grapple and arrest such popular delusions as have been elicited by the recent debate in the Legislature upon the Defence bill. The very able, patriotic and telling remarks of Mr. PHELPS in reference thereto, as well as those of Mr. Speaker RAYMOND, are, properly considered, a better defence against invasion than even ten times the expenditure asked for by the trembling advocates of the bill. Those who have the courage to arrest such delusions are ever the best guardians of a nation's honor, for, while they will scrupulously refrain from offering insult, they will resolutely refuse to take it.

That a blatant class of patriots exist more or less everywhere, is unfortunately only too true, and those who have been unkennelled through the labors of a Van Wyck Committee, if analyzed, would be found to be the fellows who are always the most prone to deal with imaginary dangers with the deft intention of making them subservient to operations upon the pockets of Uncle Sam.

It is ever the trick of the greatest rogue to be loudest in the cry of "catch thief." But, let all such be closely watched.

Having now alluded to the grounds of misunderstanding which has prevailed, and shown cause why kindly feeling and good fellowship should reign instead, and seeing that the Press is so main an instrument in the whole affair, I will not only ask you, yourself, to join heartily in the purpose which has influenced me in thus addressing you; but will, in addition, and in the spirit of the remark which was made to the good Samaritan, go further, and ask that you, by your own example, will inculcate upon your cotemporaries to "go and do likewise."

I am, yours, sincerely, MERCATOR.

NEW-YORK, March 7, 1862.

THE BATTERIES AND HARBOR DEFENCES.

COMPLETION OF THE STEVENS BATTERY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to commend the wisdom and patriotism that shows itself in your urging upon Congress the completion of the Stevens Battery—the most complete and powerful offensive and defensive implement of war that was ever attempted to be constructed in the history of the world.

As a citizen of this great metropolis, I beg you not to cease to urge upon Congress and the people the invaluable importance of completing this Battery.

It has been demonstrated by the recent naval engagement at Hampton Roads, that missiles of the heaviest calibre but harmlessly glide from such iron-clad vessels as the *Merrimac*, and that nothing can harm them but the very closest firing from similar engines of war, at short range. This being the case how can we, with any show of reason, indulge ourselves in the belief that this City can be saved from destruction, if rebels or foreign Powers choose to send iron-clad men-of-war into our harbor? Our forts can be of little avail; chains strung across harbors also amount to very little—they frequently breaking with their own weight, and would surely be quickly cut in twain, if the *Merrimac*, with a full head of steam on, should drive her steel prow against them.

Present these facts to the people as clearly and strongly as you can. Let public meetings be called upon the subject, and let petitions be circulated, that thousands upon thousands may sign them, and thus show Congress that the unmistakable desire and will of the people is to have this irresistible Stevens Battery completed, and that right speedily too. Nothing can be of more vital importance to the people of this City, and, as the country is bound up in the City, to the country at large, than the completion of this battery. The Ericsson Battery has demonstrated, by its timely saving of millions of property, and hundreds, aye, perhaps thousands of lives, the almost inconceivable value and importance of these batteries, and the necessity of more being constructed.

The *Monitor* is our *one* iron battery, but it cannot be everywhere at all times—and let not Congress delude itself with the idea that there is but one *Merrimac* in the world, and that the existence of a British *Warrior* is a myth, or that the story of the existence of other English and French iron war-ships is a fairy tale.

Yours, in earnest, G. M. W.

P. S.—The feelings I have expressed are those of a host among whom I move, and their publication, by the mere keeping it before the people, may tend to produce in the public mind a more extended consideration of the subject.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 11, 1862.

BUILDING SOME STEAM RAMS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with much satisfaction your articles of to-day on the "Stevens Battery," in which good cause you have already done more than "yeoman's service." But it surprises me that there is not one word said, here or in Congress, about naval *steam rams*.

Had we needed an example of the power of this new offensive arm, we have had it in the *Cumberland*. Are we to let the whole of its destructive power be employed by the enemy? Cannot we give them like for like, and something more? It seems to me that a *ram* might be made to unship at will. With the momentum of the Stevens' vessel, even if impeded by this projecting plow, fancy the crushing power of such a weapon! It must be irresistible, if made of steel, by even the heaviest-cased vessels. L. C.

TUESDAY, March 11, 1862.

THE MONITOR NO MAN-TRAP—A NOTE FROM THE CONSTRUCTOR OF THE HULL.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In to-day's issue of the *World*, I notice an article headed "The *Monitor* at Sea," wherein the editors say they "learn upon *undoubted authority*, that this vessel was sent to sea *wholly uncaulked*, not a particle of oakum being used upon her."

Being the engineer who contracted with Capt. ERICSSON to build the *Monitor's* hull, and having finished and launched her to his entire satisfaction, I beg the privilege to say, through the columns of your widely circulating journal, that the *World's* informant upon this subject is probably more of an expert in inventing *sensation stories* than a judge of mechanical workmanship. The fact is, no vessel ever yet went to sea whose deck was so thoroughly caulked, and made so perfectly water-tight—over two tons of oakum being driven in the seams, in addition to which, the deck was *graved* and felted between the iron and wood. It is improbable that Capt. ERICSSON, with his great knowledge of nautical affairs, would allow me to set such a trap to *drown people*, as the article in the *World* insinuates, even had I been depraved enough to do it. THOMAS F. ROWLAND,

CONTINENTAL WORKS, GREENPOINT, Thursday, March 13, 1862.

WHY NOT HAVE FULTON FOR A TEACHER?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Is there any reason why torpedoes may not be made available to the extent of the complete protection of this port. According to Capt. MARSHALL, six stone-laden hulks, sunk in the channel, would completely protect us. Our port, however, is rather too important for that, and science has rendered such a measure quite unnecessary. Suppose now we borrow a little from ROBERT FULTON, and a little from modern chemistry, let us see what we could do. We would construct some twenty-five or fifty copper receptacles for powder precisely the shape of an egg, containing several hundred pounds each; four of these we would connect by means of a perfectly flexible copper wire strengthened by a chain or rope, at such distances that when drawn across the channel, which could be done in ten minutes, the prow of an approaching vessel would touch the submerged connecting chain. The persons having charge of either end, could then by slacking the connection, lay the torpedoes alongside of the vessel, two on each side; they could then be instantly exploded by means of the electric spark. All this could be perfectly managed by observations and signals from the forts on the opposite sides of the Narrows. *Cachets* might be made in the banks for the reception of the torpedoes, on a level with the water, and they be hitched on and drawn across by signal in ten minutes. Painted green and submerged, they would be nearly invisible to the approaching vessel—indeed, if known to exist, no vessel would dare approach.

If any one will tell me why a dozen of these trains, thus managed and connected, should not prove more terribly effective than the forts, I would like to know it. Mons. MALIFERR has proved the practicability of using the electric spark under the water, and the immortal ERICSSON has used means equally simple to effect a result supposed to require all the power and expense of a dozen forts. Depend upon it, this suggestion is perfectly practicable, and will prove a complete defence. E. H. DIXON.

A BIT OF JUSTICE DEMANDED FROM THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Many papers are urging the promotion of Lieut. WORDEN. The Navy will be gratified to see this gallant sailor made an Admiral. But before promoting by merit, would it not be well to give him, as well as some forty other Lieutenants, their commissions as commanders, to which they they have been entitled some three months by law, according to the Retired bill, approved by the President Dec. 21, 1861, and only partially carried into effect.

Why, it is asked, are these promotions withheld from officers who have been a quarter of a century in the Navy, many of whom are now doing the duties of commanders, with only the rank and pay of Lieutenants? Hundreds of promotions are being made in the army, while the navy seems to be forgotten.

The gallant MARCY, who recently lost his life in the Gulf, should have been a Commander by law of Congress. Will you, Mr. Editor, urge Senator HALE, the zealous and active Chairman of Naval Affairs, to inquire why the act of Congress in this respect has been ignored, to call for existing vacancies caused by the retirement of Captains, and accord tardy justice to many officers? JUSTICE.

NORTH CAROLINA COMMITTEE OF RELIEF.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

From the letter of your special correspondent at Roanoke, published in this morning's edition, I find he has been misinformed as to the action of the agent of the North Carolina Committee of Relief at Hatteras Inlet.

As a great part of the distress among loyal people on the coast arose from their being shut out entirely from market, and from all means of purchasing supplies, we instructed our agent, Mr. E. K. DOW, to sell to those who were able to pay, while those who were poor and really destitute should be freely and liberally supplied. These instructions were carried out to our full satisfaction. While we were enabled to prevent those who had means to purchase from feeling they had lost their independence, or become pauperized through our charity, we at the same time felt we were properly economizing the funds so liberally subscribed by the citizens of New-York. More than one-half of the entire cargo was given away to parties who were not able to purchase.

No real case of need or suffering was left unsupplied, and from the best corroborating information we could obtain, the inhabitants of the Banks are now well supplied with food for some months.

On behalf of Committee,

W. E. DODGE, JR., Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 12, 1862.

THE BATTLE OF FORT DONELSON.

CARD FROM COL. SMITH, OF THE FORTY-FIFTH ILLINOIS REGIMENT.

To the Editors of the York New-Times:

FORT DONELSON, Tenn., Monday, March 3, 1862.

A paragraph has been shown me, which appears in a letter from your correspondent at this place, which reads as follows:

"The Forty-fifth Illinois is also accused of having made a rather precipitate and unwarranted retreat, but probably they have sufficient reasons to satisfy themselves, at least, and possibly the public."

This statement is false in every particular, and is a most improper and uncalled for aspersion upon a body of men who bore a prominent part in the siege of Fort Donelson, and whose bravery and coolness won the commendation, not only of the National commanders, but also of many of the rebel prisoners. It was this regiment that advanced in steady line of battle, in the face of a heavy fire of musketry and cannon, to within fifty yards of the enemy's breastworks, which position it held, without wavering, until ordered by the Brigade Commander to retire and take position in support of MCALLISTER's Battery. The Forty-fifth Illinois never left a position unless in obedience to orders, neither did it fall into confusion in a single instance during the three days' contest. Col. WALLACE our Brigade-Commander, and Major-Gen. GRANT, will each bear testimony to the truth of this statement.

The brave men of this regiment should not suffer in reputation through the carelessness of a newspaper reporter. If you will refer to the official dispatches of Major-Gen. GRANT and Col. W. H. L. WALLACE, Brigade-Commander, you will perceive that your correspondent has furnished for the readers of your paper a most unjust and ungenerous report of the conduct of the soldiers of the Forty-fifth Illinois in the late great battle. This regiment desires no newspaper "puffs," but demands justice. Respectfully, your obedient servant, J. E. SMITH,

Col. Commanding Forty-fifth Regt. I. V.

DONE BY THE DEPARTMENT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I noticed your very timely remarks in a late paper respecting the manner of forwarding letters on which the postage stamp has been accidentally omitted. You note some objections to the present mode; let me give you my experience.

Some weeks since I was notified by a letter from the Postmaster in Brooklyn, costing two cents penny postage, that a letter was in his office directed to me, but unstamped, and that, if I desired it, I must send him a prepaid letter inclosing a stamp. This I did, and, with penny postage, it cost me seven cents. I waited for ten days or so, and at the end of that time, receiving no letter from Brooklyn of any sort, I wrote again, at a cost of four cents, inquiring what had become of it. An answer, costing me one cent, told me that the letter had been sent to New-York. I went to the New-York Post-office and inquired for it. Search for it was made, and it was not found, as a missive marked "Free, on Post-Office business," duly declared.

Grand summary: Five letters, a pecuniary expenditure of fourteen cents in postage, without counting two fares in railroad car up and down town. This would be somewhat annoying had I got my letter finally, but, alas! I did not. To whom shall I apply for my "monish" out of which I have been swindled by the United States Post-Office Department? Do you suppose Mr. MORGAN might be induced to let me have it out of his $70,000? EX-POST.

THE SICKELS BRIGADE.

A CARD FROM SILAS SEYMOUR, ESQ.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On my arrival in this City a day or two since, my attention was called to the following paragraph in the TIMES of Feb. 11:

"A flare-up has occurred among the Sutlers of SICKLES' Brigade. SILAS SEYMOUR, Brigade Sutler, having got tired of the business, farmed out his rights to the regimental Sutlers for a percentage on their profits. They were McIlhenny and Dekan, Devereux, French and McLean. After a while these Sutlers declined to pay the percentage to SEYMOUR, when a general quarrel ensued. The result was that Gen. SICKLES caused all the Sutlers to be dismissed, seized their stores and had them sold, and appointed military men to discharge Sutlers' duty in future."

This article contains so many errors, and there is such a manifest determination, on the part of the Press, to misrepresent everything connected with Gen. SICKLES and his brigade, particularly my own connection with the Sutler Department, that I trust you will allow me the privilege of correcting such of the misstatements as appear in the TIMES. Some of the false statements and insinuations that have appeared in other New-York papers must be settled at the proper time in another way.

I will state, in the first place, for the benefit and relief of all Editors, reporters, members of Congress "and the rest of mankind," who have taken so deep an interest in my affairs, that I have, some time since, resigned my appointment as Sutler of the regiments composing the "Excelsior Brigade."

I have never, while holding the appointment, "farmed out my rights," nor allowed other parties to participate or interfere in the business to such an extent as to relieve myself from its entire control and responsibility.

Gen. SICKLES has never, to my knowledge, interfered with the business, except *in one instance and in one regiment*; and then it was to enforce the requirements of the Regimental Council of Administration, and commanding officer, respecting the removal of an objectionable man from the department. On the contrary, if the legitimate power, *inside the brigade*, had been used as effectively for the protection of my just rights, as the power *outside of the brigade* has been exercised to encourage the enemies and traducers of everything connected with the brigade, the result would have been much more in accordance with justice to all parties.

My position with the brigade, both during and since its organization, has been regarded by the officers and soldiers more as that of *volunteer Aid* than as *Sutler*, and the proceeds of the business have been voluntarily devoted to the interests of the brigade. Having for many years been a warm personal friend of Gen. SICKLES, and having great confidence in his capacity and genius as a military leader, I have cheerfully rendered him all the aid in my power in overcoming the obstacles which envy and malice have thrown in his way; and he, as well as many of the other officers of the brigade, have always known and approved of my intention to resign the sutlership and join his staff as *volunteer Aid*, whenever the brigade should be assigned to active duty. I therefore regret exceedingly that my connection with his brigade, the sutlership of which was, without his knowledge or my own solicitation, kindly tendered to me by the late Secretary of War, should have been used, either by his enemies or mine, as a means of weakening or destroying his position with the Government in a cause to which he has shown so much self-sacrificing devotion, and which he is so faithfully trying to serve. SILAS SEYMOUR.

NEW-YORK, March 6, 1862.

COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Tariff Act of 1857—State of the Commerce of the Country under its Operation—The Tariff Acts of 1861—The Events Subsequent to the Passage of the March Act—Effects of the Passage of the Acts of last Year—The Present State of Trade—Business of the New-York Custom-House for the Month of February.

It is now about one year since the first Tariff Act of 1861 was passed; it is almost one year since the Rebellion became a settled fact, and war was rendered inevitable by the bombardment of Fort Sumter. The time is a fitting one for a review of the effects of the passage of the former and the influence of the latter on the commerce and foreign trade of our country.

Under the Tariff act of 1857, in the prosperous times that succeeded the crash of that year, the importations of foreign dry goods and of general merchandise were very heavy. The law required but a small duty, varying from 15 to 24 per cent., to be levied on the various kinds and qualities of dry goods imported here from foreign lands, and, in consequence, the great manufactories of Manchester and other cities of England were enabled to send the products of their looms to this country to be sold at a cheaper rate than they could be manufactured here. So, much of the cotton which we were then exporting found its way back in a manufactured state to this country, to clothe our own people. The country was well off, the cotton crops good, the grain and other products of our Northern soil plentiful, so that we were enabled to send millions of dollars worth of our own products to foreign countries, to be there manufactured, and to pay our debts to them. Trade was good, foreign articles found ready sale and returned ample profits. The tendency was, in consequence, naturally enough, to expand this trade and to buy goods of England and France in constantly increasing quantities. Commission houses were eager for consignments from abroad. Our people felt rich, and were wont to congratulate themselves on the state of the country, the great crops, and so forth, and to make wonderful predictions about our future; to prophesy how we should rule the world with our cotton and feed it with our corn. Men rubbed their hands, slapped their well-filled pocket-books, and bought handsome silks, expensive woolens and fine laces and embroideries for their wives and children. The whole tendency was to go on and on, increasing our purchases of foreign countries and despising the fabrics of our own factories, till our liabilities as a people should be far greater than our resources, and until the crash should come, as come it must, if this course of political economy should be pursued. But while this trade was large and increasing, our legislators made a new Tariff law, by which the duties on most articles of foreign growth and manufacture were largely increased. A sudden check was put to the importations. People soon saw that they must dispense with many of the luxuries they had enjoyed, or purchase them at a greatly advanced price; that silks were rather expensive presents to make their wives and little ones; that fine French cloth or heavy English beaver was costly material of which to order their clothing to be made; that Manchester cottons were too expensive, and that American ones were, after all, about as good and pretty. So, sensible people decided to wear their old clothes a little longer, and when they bought new ones, to purchase those made from American material. No wonder the old British Lion growled and snapped to see us assert our commercial independence of him, as some eighty or ninety years ago we asserted our national independence of him. Under the protection of this Tariff act it was supposed that our New-England factories would find constant employment; that new factories and factory villages would spring up all over the land, until a factory would be as indispensable to a flourishing village as is the church and school-house; that the factory bell would be heard in every village where church bells called the people to worship, or the academy bell called the children to school. Indeed, some feared that the Tariff was so high on most articles that foreign goods would almost entirely cease to seek our markets, and that our own people would spend such vast sums of money, in erecting and providing factories here, that at some future day a crash would come when circumstances should have rendered it necessary to relax the prohibition, as they termed it, of the importation of foreign goods. That ruin would, at a future time, stare our great manufacturers in the face, and a crisis throw out of employment thousands and thousands of operatives at a time when other employment could not be found. Such was the picture some of the opponents of the Tariff act of last March painted for the contemplation of themselves and those that would listen to them.

But these predictions and forebodings had not the effect to prevent the passage of the act. But no sooner was it passed, and the rates it prescribed levied on the goods arriving here, than the war-cloud, which had been gradually growing larger and larger, and blacker and blacker, burst, with a tempest of iron rain, over the land. The bombardment of Fort Sumter roused the Northerners to a sense of their danger, and, as one man, they sprang to their feet, and vowed that such treatment should not pass unpunished. A new direction was given, not only to the thoughts of the people, but to the channels of trade. Those who had opposed the passage of a Tariff bill, which should raise the duties on imported merchandise, joined with those who had originated it and had urged its passage, and both parties soon concluded that the rates of duty, of which they had complained as too high and as prohibitory, should be still further increased, for, said they, we must keep our money in the country; we must now encourage our own people; we must not squander our substance in purchasing light wines, fine silks, and foreign fruits, when our Government is in danger; we must husband our resources and only seek abroad those articles of necessity for the war which we cannot procure or manufacture in our own land. And thus thinking our Congressmen framed a new bill in August last, by which the duties on liquors, silks, dried fruits, and other articles of luxury, and not of necessity, were raised. It is now just a year since the first of the bills, of which we have spoken, was passed, and we wish to note its effects. These have been as, during this crisis of our affairs, we most desired to have them, namely:

First—A reduction in the value of articles of luxury imported.

Second—The accumulation and retention of specie (the basis of all financial operations) in the country.

Third—An increase in the revenue arising from the levy of duty on those articles which would always be imported, in times of peace or war; and,

Fourth—A prospective increase in the manufacturing interests and capital of the country.

Among the articles of luxury may be classed such kinds of dry goods as silks, fine linens, embroideries, &c., &c. The falling off in the value of these articles imported during the month just ended, as compared with the value of those imported during the same month of 1860 and 1861, was as follows: During the month of February, 1860, the value of the silks imported at New-York reached the enormous sum of $5,157,457, and the value of those thrown on the market the sum of $5,223,730. The nation was rich then; it was proud; it had not been humiliated. A year later people felt uneasy; they saw trouble ahead; they did not buy so many luxuries, yet we find that we expended during the month of February, 1861, for this kind of goods, $2,835,060, and that the value of those thrown on the market amounted to $3,854,087.

A year more has passed, and the nation is being tried in the fiery furnace. We have conformed with the circumstances surrounding us, and have imported during February of this year silks to the value of but $670,163, and know that that is more than we should have expended for such an article.

In the importation of the other articles which we have classed as luxuries, a large falling off is manifest, but it does not equal that of silks. We still import too many of these articles, and, knowing it, we all desire still another Tariff act, which shall raise the duties on these articles.

The second effect of the passage of the acts of last year—namely, the accumulation and retention of specie in the country—follows, as a natural consequence of the diminished importations and the increased exports of grain, &c., for specie is the medium with which we pay the deficiency arising from an excess of imports over exports. When the deficiency is small, the amount of specie to be paid by us is small, and when the exports are in excess of the imports, as was the case last Fall, the specie flows toward us in payment of the debts of foreigners.

The third effect mentioned, was an increase in the revenue from duties on foreign articles imported into the country. This is most strikingly manifest in the case of sugars, teas and coffee, the last two of which, a year ago, were on the free list, and the remaining one of which only paid a small duty. These articles have now been made to yield millions of dollars to the Treasury.

The fourth effect, the increase of the number of factories and of the capital invested therein, is prospective. Had it not been for the war in which we are engaged, the factories would have increased largely in number in every part of the country. The blockade of the Southern seaports has interfered with this progress. When peace is restored, however, and the pent-up cotton finds its way northward; when people have the weight of anxiety which is attendant on this conflict lifted from their minds; when labor returns to its accustomed channels, and prosperity once more blesses the land, then will the factories spring up and the manufacturing power of the country exceed that of any former time.

WENDELL PHILLIPS ON THE WAR.

Lecture Delivered at Rochester.

From the Rochester Evening Express, Feb. 27.

An audience of about one thousand persons, embracing many of the *élite* of the city and hundreds of our most intelligent and influential citizens, assembled, last night, to listen to the eloquent orator, WENDELL PHILLIPS, on the present times, as viewed from his stand point. Mr. PHILLIPS announced the present lecture as one of a course of four, or possibly six, to be delivered by Dr. CHEEVER, THEODORE TILTON, of the *Independent*, FREDERICK DOUGLAS and WM. LLOYD GARRISON. The announcement was received with loud applause. Dr. CHEEVER's lecture occurs one week from next Tuesday evening, the 18th inst.

The subject of all of these lectures was the present times, which Mr. PHILLIPS thought should receive the earnest attention of all classes, as within the next 100 days, and possibly within 60 days, the policy of the Government would be determined, and the result would be most important in determining the fate of the nation for the next two generations.

There are two paths out of our present convulsions—a peace, real, solid and permanent; and the other a seeming peace, resulting in intestine strife, alienation of races, disasters and disgrace. Which of these paths should be taken, it will be for the next 60 or 90 days to determine.

The present war is the result of no accident, nor is it the result of the action of any particular person or party. In one sense, "*nobody* was to blame," for the war was the result of the national policy for the last sixty or seventy years. Slavery is the real cause. Some charge it to Abolitionists and to Republicans, and to LINCOLN's election, but there are, after all, only different ways of saying the same thing, and whatever form men may choose to adopt, everybody knows that if there had been no slavery there would have been no war.

I am an Abolitionist, and all who know me, know me as such, but I do not speak now as such. My special interest in the war, as an Abolitionist, is hardly greater than yours in a novel after you have had the hero and heroine comfortably married and settled down in the last chapter. For, whatever else the war may do, it cannot fail to shake every negro out of his chains. Slavery, as an institution, cannot exist. It is possible that the war may be so conducted that it may last a few years longer, but its power as a governing institution is gone forever. There can be no compromise, though there may be a truce which will last for a year or two. In a war of ideas like this, there can be no compromise. If the North conquers, after the shame of Sumter and the sacrifice of LYON and ELLSWORTH and BAKER, in a war which Slavery has created, there can be no possibility that the country will consent to place Slavery where it was in 1860. If, on the contrary, the South conquers, it can only be because the Southern leaders in their despair inscribe on their banner "Emancipation," and calling the negroes to their aid and offering them their liberty in return. Then the rebel leaders could retreat to the Gulf States, make their last desperate stand there, and, with the aid of climate and yellow fever, defend themselves until foreign nations came to their aid. In either event the doom of Slavery is sealed. I have, therefore, as an Abolitionist, no interest in this war, for that result is certain, whichever path may be taken to reach it. But as a *citizen* I have much interest that the republic shall be made to mean justice, so that, as justice is sure, the Republic may be preserved. As a citizen of such a republic—the normal school of nations—I endeavor to create and intensify a public opinion which shall cause the President and Cabinet to take that course upon which the future salvation of the nation depends.

I do not believe the popular talk about Democracy being on its trial, and still less the opinions of English and American tory writers about the alleged "failure." Nineteen great States have proved that whatever be the true end of government, whether it be the security of life or liberty, advantages for the security of property, whether morals or money, life or liberty, be the true end of Governments, all can be better secured in a democracy than anywhere else. The experiment of Democracy has been successful and is no longer an experiment. What is now on trial is not Democracy, but the attempt to weld Democracy with the Slave aristocracy of the South. That experiment has been tried for sixty years, and to-day I thank God it is a failure.

No, I am no Disunionist. I believe in Union. So far as man can presume to know the will of the Almighty, I believe it is the intention of God that this country should be one nation and one people, giving law to this continent, and being an example to the world. But whether we shall at once assume this, our true position, or whether we shall first wander forty years in the wilderness on account of our sins, with a long age of strife and civil war, and foreign intervention and national disgrace, these are questions which the American people are to decide within the next sixty or ninety days.

The South not only loved Slavery, but the people were imbued with it, and the poison has widely extended to the North, and among the poorer classes of the South. Indiana and Southern Illinois showed to-day the marks of the origin of their inhabitants. Here, then, are the two systems, Freedom and Slavery, both equally in earnest. The South believe Slavery right and profitable, both of which suppositions are mistakes; but the South is equally in earnest with ourselves in defending them. In this war of ideas there can be no cessation until one or the other goes to the wall. In a war of territories or of dynasties, the territories may be ceded, or the affair compromised, but here there must be no end except the triumph of liberal ideas. No nation's history has ever been written which did not recount some such struggle. England began in 1640, and that first great contest occupied till 1760. France began in 1793, and the end there is not yet. We err if we regard this war as of to-day. It is a warfare that begun with Slavery, and will last as long as the last slave obeys his master. It is a war between Slavery and the people, and as one of the people I do not intend to be abolished, and therefore I intend that Slavery shall.

I think the South understands the desperate nature of this conflict, and that it is more thoroughly in earnest than we. The South has fewer men and munitions, but it has a *purpose*, and is thoroughly in earnest in it; while the North, with more men, more money and more everything, but with no purpose, has thus far failed to crush the rebellion, and will fail until it gets something to fight for, and goes at it in earnest.

The South is afraid of the steady, but gradual and inevitable progress of Democratic ideas in the North. Democracy being founded in nature, can afford to wait; but Slavery, inconsistent with nature, and with the ideas of the age, must govern or go to the wall. When the South saw the handwriting on the wall, in the election of LINCOLN, that the slave aristocracy was no longer to be the governing class, they made a desperate effort to regain by the chances of battle what they had lost by the gradual progress of Democratic ideas in the North. The original plan was not to secede—not a plot to divide the Union, but a conspiracy to govern it. While the North and the South were one, and the South was *the* one, the South consented to the Union; but now that the South is no longer *the* one, the slave oligarchy attempts to secede.

Our fathers did not understand the irrepressible nature of this conflict between freedom and slavery. They put the fire and the gunpowder in the cannon, and then carefully sealed the muzzle to prevent an explosion. The result is, the cannon has broken, and all the pieces are lying about us. Some of the Cabinet, and some statesmen, advise in effect that we shall gather the pieces and put them carefully together, and again place some fire and gunpowder inside, and they pretend to think the result will not be the same, or that like causes will not produce like effects.

I do not denounce the President and his Cabinet; I believe he and they have good intentions, and I am glad to believe so. ABRAHAM LINCOLN means well; that will save his soul up there, but it will not save the Union down here. Good intentions are excellent for men, but something more is needed for statesmen.

What has the North done? It has done its whole duty in the way of furnishing men and money. No wonder England fears us and the London *Times* talks only vinegar. England was lately only able to call into the field an army of 37,000, and yet, on looking across the ocean, it sees the "broken bubble" of Democracy furnishing an army of 700,000 men. But the people have done more than this. They have not only furnished men and means, but they have allowed their rights of *habeas corpus* and trial by jury to be suspended. For the past ten months ABRAHAM LINCOLN has been clothed with almost despotic power, as though he were a dictator. This is a sacrifice the public make, for the purpose of crushing out the rebellion. War is no trifle at any time, and the present expense of two millions per day is something that will lessen the cup and lighten the load of our children and our children's children. Moreover, the nation is losing the quiet and simple life which it formerly led, when schools and colleges were among the principal glories of the people. We are fast becoming a military nation. Some 700,000 men will return from the field, young, ardent, and impetuous, and thirsting for military glory. Add to this the large National debt of nearly or quite $1,000,000,000, and we can see the [illegible] where liberty and free institutions might well find their graves. We do not complain of this, but the people demand an account; they want a *quid pro quo*. It is right, in return. All we ask is that this shall not again put our institutions in peril. Our institutions are strong, but we probably could not go through another such trial, and certainly not a third, without ending in despotism. Slavery has brought this first peril upon us. Let the Government see to it that it does not renew the attack in a few years. Slavery has complicated our affairs for the next two generations. Let it forever be put out of the way.

Do you ask how this is to be done? As an abolitionist all I desire is that our army should move onward into the enemy's country. That alone will accomplish abolition. For if our army of 100,000 men were to advance into the Gulf States they would be joined by an hundred thousand negroes, and if they advanced far, twice or three times that number. All these would come under our protection, and would be at once free.

Port Royal has shown how the slaves will flock to our banner even when they are repulsed. Gen. SHERMAN has been there twelve weeks, and is just beginning to learn that the slaves are always the inevitable friends of his master's enemies. He came with a proclamation speaking of rebels in arms as our misguided Southern brethren, and warning all persons that he will not come to "abolitionize" the State, and yet the slaves will persist in flocking to his posts. This man has hardly yet learned that the 400,000 negroes of South Carolina are just so many friends of the Union cause, ready to work for it, and, if need be, to fight for it, if they can be assured of their liberty. Suppose now, in place of Gen. SHERMAN that Gen. FREMONT had been there. [Loud applause.] He would have gone through Carolina and Tennessee within a week, and attacked Fort Donelson on the southeast corner. [Loud and continued applause.]

But suppose Gen. MCCLELLAN succeeds in gradually driving the rebels back to the Gulf States, without having risked a battle, what then? Are we to suppose that DAVIS and the rebel leaders, like certain evil spirits mentioned in scripture, are to rush violently down into the Gulf of Mexico? [Laughter.] Not at all. The rebel leaders are desperate. DAVIS knows that if defeated he will be a ruined man; and in his desperation he will try his last card, and writing emancipation upon his banners, will call on the slaves for help, and make a long and desperate struggle in the Gulf States, until perhaps next January, or even sooner, when England and France are expected to interfere. I believe that the North will conquer in the end, if time enough will be given, but how long will European nations wait and see their people starving for want of the great American staples? Even now they are watching their chances.

What does England mean by this fleet at Halifax, and this armed intervention in the affairs of Mexico? Who ever heard before of European powers putting princes on the throne of Mexico? If MASON and SLIDELL had been refused, within twenty-four hours after Lord LYONS should have left this country, that British fleet at Halifax would have been at Portland, and would have had an open port to the Canadas.

This would certainly secure the abolition of Slavery, but as a citizen, I do not wish abolition secured by any such means. I have been a disunionist and an honest disunionist, while I thought union meant making white men hypocrites and black men slaves, while I believed union meant the perpetuation of injustice. It was only last year that I began to see how the Union could mean justice, and I am Yankee enough not to refuse union if I can get enough with it. If we can have justice in the Union, as we can if we will, then I am for the Union. The Union means peace, prosperous commerce and manufactures and extended nationality. Seeing so much depends upon it, I would have the nation take that course which will make its preservation certain. I would not hang it on the single hair of GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN's sword, but bring all the forces of the spirit of the age to secure it. The Union, simply by coercion, would be a worthless bond, irritating to the South, and unprofitable to ourselves. The plan of subjugating the South by force would result in a bald, barren conquest, bearing no fruit, because changing no convictions. If Gen. MCCLELLAN could, to-morrow, plant the Stars and Stripes on Richmond and Montgomery, and all the principal points in the South, and have a force large enough to hold them there, what then? The elephant would be ours, but what should be done with it? The people of the South would be left angry and ready to rebel at any time. He is merely a barbarian, who would conquer with bayonets alone. He is a statesman who would conquer a people by changing their convictions and thus removing the cause of hostility.

How should we do this? The answer is simple. Issue a proclamation of emancipation, and we shall check-mate the interests of England by an appeal to her conscience. A proclamation of emancipation on the Potomac would be known to the negroes of New-Orleans within a week. How does news travel? I cannot tell, nor can any one, yet we know that the defeat at Waterloo was whispered in the streets of Paris hours before authentic intelligence arrived. NAT TURNER's insurrection in Virginia was known to the negroes of Georgia and Alabama several days before the whites had heard of it. Gen. MCCLELLAN has no guns which will reach so far, or so sure, as a word of emancipation from the head of his army.

Thus you you would practically end the rebellion, and that soon, and without leaving the people sour and angry with their defeat. To this end I would have a liberal compensation to all slaveholders who were loyal. And I would not have too close a scrutiny as to their loyalty. I would pour money into the South. This would stimulate industry and enterprise, and thus with freedom Virginia and South Carolina would soon become like New-York. The national wealth would be rapidly increased. The South would find in its greater prosperity a compensation for its supposed loss of slaves. The whole nation would become more homogenous in its character, and from this would spring a union stronger than bands of steel, which would forever prevent future rebellions. I would leave none of the ten million people of the South out of these blessings, but about 50,000 traitors and rebels, who must die or go into exile.

All this is now possible, because we have got into this war, and I am glad the war has come. I rejoice at the towering ambition of JEFF. DAVIS, and thank God to-day that he made BEAUREGARD, if He did make him, [laughter,] because these men have rendered this glorious future of the country possible.

Some say this emancipation would be an act of despotism. All war is carried on by despotism, and nothing else. It is absurd to suppose a Government which has not latent despotism enough somewhere to save the State. Whatever the people want and the necessities of Government require, is constitutional. In time of war everything is constitutional. The embargo of 1807 was not constitutional, but it was a necessity, and so New-England sat still and starved while her commerce was abolished. Every merchant was a bankrupt, because commerce was abolished.

To-day New-England commends the same cup of abolition to South Carolina, and a still stronger necessity exits now for the abolition of Slavery than there was then for the destruction of commerce. [Applause.] We wanted the mouth of the Mississippi, and we got it, and no one thinks of giving it up now because it was not constitutional. We got Florida in the same way. We wanted Texas, and by joint resolve we stole it. [Laughter.] None of these were constitutional acts, but public interest or necessity required them, and they were law. Yet men think if we should cut the supposed cobweb of constitutional support of Slavery, that the Constitution will be destroyed.

We owe the Union to the negroes, whom our leading statesmen have always promised, that whatever compromises our Government should make against them, they should always be held in the influence of the light and civilization of the age. We have no right now to let them drift away into barbarism. We owe it to the people of the South, whom we have promised to sustain republican institutions, that we should not let them drift away into despotism, and perhaps a foreign monarchy.

The war has given the Government the power, and the people have given it the means. Now let it go forward and do its duty. Slavery has developed its true nature. We have seen that it cannot exist with free institutions. Now let the people proclaim to the world that they have tried for months to preserve the Union, with its old institutions, Slavery included, but in vain. Now we will try a different policy and end the war by abolishing its cause, and not forego our efforts till the Union is free from the last master and the last slave.

Mr. PHILLIPS was listened to with marked attention, and was frequently applauded. He is deservedly among the most popular of the Anti-Slavery orators, dealing less in invective and more in argument than many of his associates. The above report will give a pretty good idea of the general outlines of his argument.

Obituary.

Hon. John Moore White, formerly a Judge of the Supreme Court of New-Jersey, and for some years a resident of Trenton, died on Sunday, the 2d inst., at his residence in Woodbury, Gloucester County, at the advanced age of 92 years. His disease was inflammation of the lungs. The Woodbury *Constitution* says: "Judge White was a native of Cumberland County, and a son of Major John White, a patriot of the Revolutionary war, who died soon after the battle of Germantown, from a wound received in that engagement. He came to Woodbury in 1807 or 1808, and has always resided here. He represented Gloucester County in the Legislature for several years, and was appointed Attorney-General of the State in 1833, and one of the Judges of the Supreme Court in 1838. A few years after the expiration of his Judgeship he became partially blind from a cataract in one of his eyes, which eventually affected both, and he became entirely blind. During this time he necessarily retired from all public business."

Mr. Richard Oliphant, a prominent citizen of Oswego, died in that place on Saturday last. He was born in London, Eng., on Jan. 23, 1801; commenced life as a printer's boy in 1810, came to this country in 1812, and was engaged in different capacities in the offices of the Auburn *Gazette*, the Onondaga *Gazette*, the Auburn *Free Press*, of which he was editor and proprietor, the Oswego *Free Press*, which he published until April 16, 1834, through the Masonic excitement, taking strong Anti-Masonic ground, and thus evoking a hostility, which came near terminating his life on one occasion; and in January, 1837, he commenced the issue of the Oswego County *Whig*, which was afterwards merged into the *Advertiser*, subsequently changing its name to the *Commercial Times*. Mr. Oliphant's personal characteristics had endeared him to a large circle of friends.

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1862.

FROM THE SOUTHERN COAST.

Arrival of the Steamer Delaware from Port Royal.

Interesting Details of the Expedition Against Fernandina, Fla.

STRENGTH OF THE FORTIFICATIONS THERE

Slight Skirmishing Up the St. Mary's River.

Documentary Proof of the Treason of Ex-Senator Yulee.

Other Points on the Coast to be Seized.

THE CULTIVATION OF THE COTTON LANDS

The United States transport steamer *Delaware*, Capt. Jas. S. Cannon, arrived at this port at 1 o'clock P. M. yesterday, from Port Royal, S. C.

The *Delaware* left Port Royal on Monday afternoon, and encountered strong northeast winds the whole passage. This steamer has been four months in active service in Southern waters, and now returns to this port for repairs. She brought twenty-five passengers; also, the remains of Adjutant Starr, of the Seventh Connecticut Regiment, who died at Tybee Island.

Nothing of importance has transpired at Port Royal since last advices.

OUR FERNANDINA CORRESPONDENCE.

The Sailing of Capt. Dupont's Expedition from Port Royal—The Occupation of Fernandina—What was Found There—Interesting and Important Documents Brought to Light—Defences of the Place—Fright of the Inhabitants after the Fall of Roanoke.

FERNANDINA, Fla., Wednesday, March 5, 1862.

While the North has been rejoicing over our recent successes in Tennessee and at Roanoke Island, Gen. Sherman and Commodore Dupont have not been idle at Port Royal, and we are called upon to record another brilliant success. An expedition has sailed to the coast of Florida, and both Fernandina and St. Marys, situated on the very northern boundary of Florida, are in our possession. Our flag is waving over Fort Clinch and Fernandina is occupied by the Federal forces. Notwithstanding the strong manner in which the place was fortified with earthworks and protected by a formidable Government fort, the rebels, dispirited by their recent reverses, relinquished it without striking a blow and fled before the approach of our forces.

The expedition consisted of 27 steam vessels, besides six schooners. Seven of these vessels were transports, carrying the troops under command of Gen. H. G. Wright, which had been lying in Warsaw Sound for more than six weeks.

On the 28th of February, at noon, the naval fleet, Commodore Dupont in command, hove in sight off Warsaw Sound, and at night were joined by the transports.

The following vessels composed the fleet:

Vessel.	Captain.	Vessel.	Captain.
Wabash (flag-ship)	Rodgers	Alabama	Lamer
Susquehannah	Lardner	Ottawa	Stevens
Mohican	Gourdin	Seneca	Ammen
Seminole	Gillis	Pembina	Bankhead
Pawnee	Drayton	Petumska	Watmough
Pocahontas	Bach	James Adger	Marchand
Flag	John Rodgers	Isaac Smith	Nicholson
Bienville	Stedman	Penguin	W. Budd
Keystone State	Leroy	Ellen	Budd
Florida	Goldsboro	Huron	Lieut. Downs
Transports.			
Empire City	Baxter	Belvidere	Sloan
Marion	Phillips	Georges Creek	——
Star of the South	Gurney	Boston	Johnston
McClellan	Grey		

The transports, each one towing a schooner carrying camp equipage and Quartermaster's stores, were piloted over the bar by Capt. Phillips, of the *Marion*, and in one hour we were in the midst of a cluster of lights which indicated a large fleet.

It was a clear, starlight night when the fleet weighed anchor and proceeded southward, the navy first, led by the *Wabash* and *Susquehannah*, and followed by the transports. The next morning found the fleet anchored off St. Andrew's Sound, about twenty miles from Fernandina. Here the transports and the deep-draught naval vessels remained at anchor all day, while the smaller gunboats went forward to reconnoitre. The next morning the remainder of the fleet weighed anchor and entered St. Andrew's Sound—a deep, irregular inlet, which makes in to the north of Cumberland Island. The fleet glided majestically around the point of the island, while from the light-house, which stood near the point, floated the Stars and Stripes, placed there by some of the active little gunboats which had preceded us. It was now evident that the plan was to approach Fernandina by the channel which runs behind Cumberland Island, and thus avoid passing very near Fort Clinch; but the information brought by a negro, that the troops had relinquished their earthworks and evacuated the island, and that the inhabitants were at that time deserting their homes and flying to the mainland, induced a change of plan. By going through St. Andrew's Sound, we should have been able to have cut off all retreat to the mainland, and thus secured many prisoners. The fact that the island was at that time being deserted by its inhabitants frustrated this scheme, and the larger vessels of the fleet again put to sea, while the light-draft gunboats, together with transports *McClellan* and *Boston*, attempted the inner passage.

On the 3d inst. we were at anchor outside the bar, at the entrance of Cumberland Sound. Here we could see Amelia Island, and Fort Clinch just peeping out from behind the point. We remained here all night. Meanwhile the gunboat *Ottawa* succeeded in effecting a passage through the inside channel, and alone steamed past Fort Clinch and the strong batteries up to Fernandina. The remainder of the gunboats were prevented from following her by the *McClellan*, which had got aground and could not be moved. The *Ottawa* found the forts deserted, as it was reported to us, and arrived at Fernandina just as a train of cars was about leaving, loaded with inhabitants and their household goods. Upon the gunboat approaching the railroad bridge which connects the island with the mainland, several rifles were discharged from the windows of the cars, which were nearing the bridge at the time, while a small body of the Fourth Florida Regiment of Dragoons, who were mounted, discharged their revolvers, at the same time riding furiously through the bushes. Capt. Stevens, of the *Ottawa*, thinking that the train was freighted with soldiers discharged a shell, which struck the rear car—a platform car, loaded with furniture—and burst, scattering the furniture on all sides, and instantly killed two young men named Savage and Thompson, who were seated on a sofa. Another shell went over the locomotive very near the smoke-pipe. The rebels loosened the rear car, and the train immediately proceeded on its way and succeeded in getting over the bridge. Had the gunboats arrived a little earlier they would have succeeded in stopping the train and arresting both D. L. Yulee, who was formerly Senator from Florida, and Col. Joseph Finnigan, commander of the forces on the island, who were on the train at the time. Capt. Stevens, however, succeeded in overtaking and bringing back a little rebel steamboat called the *Darlington*, which was making all haste down the river to Jacksonville, loaded with families and their *lares* and *penates*. On board also was a Dr. H. G. Lungren, a Brigade Surgeon in the rebel army, who is now a prisoner in our hands.

On the next morning, while the remainder of the fleet, which lay outside, were entering the Sound, the transport *Empire City*—which carried Gen. Wright and his Staff, together with the Fourth New-Hampshire Regiment, Col. T. S. Whipple, commanding—grounded, and all efforts to move her proving ineffectual, the General and his Staff left her and entered the harbor on the *Belvidere*.

Passing Fort Clinch, we approached the old town of Fernandina, an old Spanish settlement, consisting of a few ancient and picturesque houses, situated on a beautiful green slope; and about a mile further on is the new town of Fernandina. It is a town of about 2,500 inhabitants, prettily situated on the Amelia River, possessing a beautiful harbor, which is almost landlocked. The population is composed chiefly of foreigners—French, Spanish, German Jews and Irishmen.

Upon reaching the town we found it nearly deserted, not more than a hundred white people remaining in the place. A small portion of this number express themselves Union men, while others are either silent or openly avow themselves disloyal.

Upon repairing to the railroad dépôt, I found the two brothers of the young man Savage seeking some means of conveyance to bury the two bodies. They were both Irishmen, and of strong secession proclivities. One of them acknowledged the only reason why he remained on the island was because he could not effect his escape. Our excellent Brigade Surgeon, Dr. Craven, took the matter in charge, and not only procured a conveyance, but also accompanied the bodies to the cemetery, going, on this errand of mercy, a distance of two miles, and armed only with the consciousness of his own good intentions.

The town presents a peculiarly desolate and deserted appearance as we land. The few white people who are left touch their hats or bow as they pass, but they all have a half-frightened, half hang-dog look, as if they feared some injury. The Jack-tars are overrunning the place, and indulging in the absurd antics characteristic of a Jack-tar on shore. A party of twenty have brought in a locomotive, pulling it all the way from the bridge with ropes. This, together with two locomotives found at the dépôt, and two or three platform cars, compose all the rolling stock of the road which we have secured.

To-day, Gen. Wright issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, E. C.,
FERNANDINA, Fla., March 5, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 10.—1. All persons, whether white or colored, now on Amelia Island, and not connected with the army or navy, will immediately present themselves at the office of the Provost-Marshal, in order that their names and residences may be registered and their persons and property protected. Any person failing to comply with this order will be arrested and dealt with as an enemy of the Government of the United States.

2. No person will be allowed in the streets between the hour of tattoo and reveille, nor will any one be permitted to pass the pickets without written permission from these Headquarters. By command of

Brig.-Gen. H. G. WRIGHT.
C. W. Foster, Ass. Adj.-Gen.

The gunboat *Seneca* is at the bridge which the rebels have attempted and partially succeeded in destroying by fire. Guns are heard at intervals in that direction, and it is supposed that there is still a small party of rebels near the bridge on the main land.

FERNANDINA, Fla., Saturday, March 8, 1862.

An examination of this place, well adapted as it was by nature for defence, and fortified with works and strong guns, induces the belief that the rebels, thoroughly disheartened by their repeated defeats, despair of making a successful stand against our forces, and are pushed to the necessity of making ignominious retreats whenever we appear in force.

Fort Clinch, which is situated on the Northern point of the island, four miles from New-Fernandina, and commands Cumberland Sound, is a Government fort, strongly built of brick, with bastions and casemates. It is in an unfinished condition, but sufficiently advanced to render it a very formidable work to attack. Ten guns remain here. Five are barbette guns, in position. The remainder, with the exception of two casemates, are dismounted, and efforts were evidently made to move them. They are all of heavy calibre, and one is a 120-pounder. Besides this strong fort, there are several earthworks, one near the city mounting four heavy guns, a 64-pounder and three 32-pounders. These guns were found dismounted and spiked, and only recently left, as the carriages were still burning when we arrived. About twenty guns were found upon the island. In compliance with Gen. Wright's order, nearly 100 inhabitants have registered their names with the Provost-Marshal.

One of the inhabitants with whom I conversed—a Northern man by birth, who professed himself a Union man—told me that the force on the island at one time was between 4,000 and 5,000—of these there was one regiment from Mississippi and the rest were Florida troops—the greater part of this force had been withdrawn, and there was only about 1,500 troops on the island for several weeks before our coming. When the news of our victories in Tennessee and at Roanoke Island was received, the troops were ordered to leave the island, as they despaired of being able to defend it, and only a small body of dragoons were left to protect it. This man assured me that both he and his son had been imprisoned under the suspicion of being Union men, but they had been so guarded in their language that they were obliged to release them again. The following paper, which I picked up, would indicate that that arch traitor Yulee is the most active in these persecutions:

OCTOBER 4, 1861.

We recommend to Gen. Joseph Finegan, commanding the State troops, to hold under arrest the following persons, whose conduct has brought them under just suspicion of being alien enemies, dangerous to be at large, and subject to the charge of having designed an attempt to escape to the ranks of the enemy, namely: Charles Angel, P. I. Couster, and all others concerned in the purchase of the vessel called the *Star of the South*, either directly or indirectly.

D. L. YULEE, H. TIMANUS,
JAMES TUCKER, JAS. E. BROOME,
F. LIVINGSTON, J. H. McGINNIS.

Yesterday, the *Ottawa* returned—having navigated the St. Mary's River, thirty miles above St. Mary's. They report that the river in many places was so narrow that they could almost touch the trees which grew near the water. They met with no obstacle in going, but upon returning got aground, and the riflemen collected in the thick woods, through which the narrow channel ran, and harassed them with a continual and brisk fire. The gunboat replied with grape and canister, mowing through the trees and bushes with terrible effect. Four men were wounded on the gunboat, but none dangerously. The officers of the vessel went ashore at several points, and were always well received by the inhabitants. They all have the idea that we come to kill them. Their ignorance has been wonderfully worked upon, and they have a great fear of the Yankees—having a prevailing impression that our mission is to kill and destroy.

The vessels which went aground have all been got off. The steamer *Empire City* was in rather a perilous position, but the energetic and active Capt. Baxter did not rest until he succeeded in procuring sufficient help to get her off the bar.

This large fleet does not remain here. One expedition has already left very quietly for some other point, and to-day another sails. Gen. Wright remains at Fernandina, but has selected the Fourth New-Hampshire Regiment, Col. Whipple, to accompany this last. It is an excellent regiment, commanded by a thorough military man, who has smelt powder, and likes it. You will no doubt soon receive the news of two more important points in our possession.

The P. S. in the following communication, which I found in one of the houses, is rather amusing, and alludes to a *ruse de guerre*, or, in other words, a "sell" which was perpetrated by one of our blockading vessels, which, perhaps, is not quite legitimate.

It seems that a United States bark, supposed to be the *Onward*, ran near in shore, almost under the guns of Fort Clinch, and hoisted the French flag. Col. Holland, who was in command of the fort, saw the vessel, and taking her to be a French merchantman which had run the blockade, went out to her in a small boat to pilot her in. Unfortunately for the Colonel, he neglected to put a white flag in his boat, and he was taken prisoner. He discovered his mistake too late, and found himself dreadfully sold. This is the "d—n mean trick" which "chivalry" alludes to.

Yankees, please send my table over, as I have not time this morning to carry it. Very respectfully,
J. L. SUPERS.

P. S.—I think your boys done Holland a d—n mean trick.

In Col. Joseph Finegan's house I found several letters, which I inclose you. The one from Senator Yulee, dated Washington, Jan. 7, 1861, and written probably at his seat in the Senate, is teeming with rank treason, and speaks for itself.

From the manner in which the houses have been stripped of everything, I should not judge that the flight from here was very hasty. The only house wherein I found anything of value was Gov. Broome's. Here was left not only a great deal of furniture, but also glassware and crockery. This house is occupied by Lieut. Taft as a signal-station, who plays the host in a liberal manner, exceeding even the boasted Southern hospitality.
WOPSEY.

PROPOSALS WANTED.

COMMISSARIAT, FERNANDINA, Jan. 3, 1862.

Proposals are invited to furnish the Commissariat at Fernandina monthly with

1,000 BUSHELS OF CORN,

ground into meal and grits in equal proportions—say 125 bushels meal and 125 bushels grits weekly—to be delivered in sacks at such places as shall be designated by the subscriber. The sacks to be returned soon as empty. Also, a contract will be entered into to furnish

125 BUSHELS SWEET POTATOES WEEKLY.

Apply for particulars to E. YULEE,
Acting Brigade Commissary for M. and E. Fla., C. S. A.

OUR PORT ROYAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Further Particulars of the Expedition against Fernandina—An Aid to the Efficiency of the Blockade—Order from Gen. Sherman Relative to the Cultivation of the Cotton Lands, &c.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Monday, March 10, 1862.

The expedition against Fernandina sailed from this place on Thursday, the 27th of February, that is to say, the naval portion of it. The troops had been placed more than five weeks earlier in transports, and sent as far as Wassaw Bay. Owing to circumstances beyond the control of the military commanders, the navy was not ready to perform its share of the intended duty until the late date mentioned. The troops, meanwhile, which consisted of the Sixth Connecticut, Fourth New-Hampshire, Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania, and Ninth Maine Regiments, a detachment of Volunteer Engineers, and two sections of Hamilton's Battery, all under Gen. Wright, had suffered greatly from their enforced residence on shipboard, cribbed and confined so closely in small steamers, where it was impossible properly to police either the men or the ships. As there was a constant expectation that the fleet would be able to coöperate in a day or two, the troops were on shore only ten days out of these five weeks. The cause of the naval delay was partly the lack of ammunition, and partly that dependence upon wind and weather which renders anything like certainty in naval operations almost impossible. However, the combined force at last got under way. The *Wabash, Susquehannah, Mohican, Flag, Seminole, Pawnee, Alabama, Ottawa, Seneca, Huron, Pembina, James Adger, Isaac Smith, Hale*, were all included. Commodore Dupont, Capt. Davis, as well as the respective commanders of the separate vessels, were in the fleet.

Gen. Sherman had at first intended to accompany the expedition, and with most of his staff had gone aboard the *McClellan*, but on arriving at Wassaw, we learned that Brunswick, Ga., had already been abandoned, and its armament transported to Savannah. In consequence of this news, he came to the conclusion that the whole coast south of Savannah would fall without a blow, and that his presence would become more important in other quarters. Consequently, he returned to Hilton Head; the *McClellan* however, carrying a battalion of marines, under Major Reynolds, joined the other transports, *Cosmopolitan, Star of the South, Empire City*, and *Boston*. The result proves that Gen. Sherman's surmise was correct.

On the 2d of March the vessels came in sight of Fort Clinch, at the entrance to Cumberland Sound, on whose shores Fernandina is situated. There are two islands—Amelia and Cumberland—lying along the coast. Cumberland Sound is between them, and Fernandina is on the southern side, that is, Amelia Island, some six or eight miles inward. There is a back passage around Cumberland Island, through which it was determined to make the attempt to pass. It was known that the harbor itself could not be entered by vessels of large draught except by this passage, and several days were consumed in fruitless attempts to get the whole fleet in this Cumberland strait. Only the lightest class of gunboats, however, could get through. The *Ottawa* led the way, while those of greater draft returned outside. During these manœuvres and delays, the rebels had time to become frightened at the formidable demonstration, and to remove a part of their armament, spiking what guns they could not carry off, and removing all their men, so that when our force really entered the waters of Fernandina the whole place was evacuated. The fortifications were very strong; Fort Clinch is casemated, and several other batteries had been established in the back channel. Only fourteen guns were left, but it is supposed that at least as many as forty or fifty have been removed. Had the enemy chosen to make any resistance we must have suffered severe loss in an attack.

The population fled, as well as the garrison; but before the railroad cars had got away, they were stopped by a shell or two from the *Ottawa*. The people got out of the train, and some hurried to the woods. Yulee is said to have been among those who escaped thus. Several hundred, however, mostly women, were brought back to their homes and assured of protection. From the men who returned it was ascertained that the flight of the population was forced by the rebel troops, and that it had been intended to burn the town on the following day. Many of the people seemed not at all unwilling to submit, and some announced themselves openly as Union in sentiment. It was declared that the attack had been anticipated since last December; and some asserted that the intention had been to defend the place up to the day before its evacuation. The abandonment is stated to have been made in consequence of orders from Richmond, as no attempt will be made to hold any seacoast place, except those of the largest size. Still, the retreat without the firing of a gun is a remarkable instance of Southern chivalry. If it were not ordered by the rebel Government it was a piece of cowardice, for there is no difference of opinion among either naval or military men about the strength of the defences, and the injury we should have received in an attack if it were ordered. The panic which has begun at the West must have spread with unexampled rapidity.

There were a few musket-shots aimed by the last party of fugitives at the *Ottawa*, which was furthest advanced up the St. Mary's River, but a shell or two scattered the party, killing two boys. These were the only lives lost in the occupation of Fernandina. The rebels set fire to the railroad bridge in their flight but the flames were extinguished before any serious damage had been done. One or two of the abutments were injured, but the engineers will speedily remedy this.

The occupation—it can hardly be called the capture—of Fernandina is valuable principally because it makes the blockade still more effective. Vessels have now and then got in and out of the harbor; and the port will afford a protection to our gunships in stress of weather. As we have already driven the rebels out of Cedar Keys, with which the railroad is connected, no great advantage is gained by the possession of this terminus. Fernandina can form no base for military operations of importance; there is nothing in Eastern or Southern Florida to gain. The result is principally to be regarded in its moral aspect: it is an evidence of the utter prostration of the rebel force and rebel spirit in this quarter of the country. They must have regarded the place as of consequence, or they would not have so strengthened it; if without the shadow of an attempt at resistance they relinquish it, their apprehensions of National strength must be just and wholesome. It is evident that the extreme South shares the sentiment that pervades the western portion of rebeldom. The holding of another of their strongholds will also have a salutary effect; the flight will be likely to set an example to other rebel garrisons, and the whole affair will teach the European world, as well as the traitors at home, how rapidly the fabric that sprung up in a night is now crumbling to pieces, even without those blows we are ready to bestow.

Our troops have been landed; have occupied Fernandina, Old Fernandina and St. Mary's, including a country some ten miles square. The population of this entire area could not have exceeded ten or twelve hundred. About a third of them have remained or returned.

The rebel force is estimated at 5,000 men.
VAGABOND.

CULTIVATION OF COTTON LANDS.

HEADQUARTERS, E. C.,
HILTON HEAD, S. C., March 8, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 17.—1. Mr. Edward L. Pierce, having been appointed by the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury General Superintendent and Director of all persons engaged in the cultivation of the land and the employment of the blacks, he is hereby announced as such.

2. The following instructions to the General commanding are hereby published for the information of all concerned; and commanding officers of all posts and stations within the limits of this command, will be governed in strict conformity thereto.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Feb. 18, 1862.

GENERAL—You are hereby directed to afford protection, subsistence and facilities so far as may be consistent with the interests of the service and the duties and objects of your command, to all persons who may present to you written permits, issued to them under the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, setting forth that said persons have proceeded to Port Royal, under the sanction of the Government, for the collection, safe-keeping and disposition of cotton, rice and other property abandoned by the possessors within your Military Department, and for the regulation and employment of persons of color lately held to service or labor by enemies of the United States, and now within the occupying lines and under the military protection of the army.

Such permits, signed by the Collector of the Customs at New-York City, will be considered by you as emanating from the Treasury Department.

Under the head of subsistence will be included rations to such persons as may be employed under the direction of the Treasury Department, in the temporary charge of abandoned plantations; or, with its sanction, in labors for the instruction and improvement of the laboring population.
EDWIN M. STANTON, Sec. of War.
Brig.-Gen. T. W. Sherman, Commanding at Port Royal, S. C.

3. No quarters, hospitals, store-houses or other public buildings, however temporary, will be erected within the limits of this command, without the previous sanction and order of the General commanding.

When any temporary building is proposed to be erected, a plan and specifications of the same will be sent to the Chief Quartermaster for the examination and consideration of the General commanding.

By order of Brig.-Gen. T. W. SHERMAN.
L. H. Pelouze, Captain Fifteenth Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Merrimac Still Undergoing Repairs—Everything Quiet.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, March 14—Noon.

All is quiet here.

The *Merrimac* is being repaired at Norfolk.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, March 14—P. M.

Everything is quiet here.

Two rebel tugs were seen off Sewell's Point this forenoon, making a reconnoissance. There are no signs of the *Merrimac*.

The wind is northeast, and the weather is foggy.

The gunboats *Uncas, Currituck* and *Sachem* are here. The name of Capt. Davis was erroneously telegraphed "Sprague" in Wednesday's dispatch.

OUR FORTRESS MONROE CORRESPONDENCE.

WEDNESDAY, March 12, 1862.

THE LATE ENGAGEMENT.

The interest in the late naval engagement does not seem to abate in the slightest degree. It is the marvel and wonder of military and naval men. The extraordinary incidents connected with it, the coincidences, the surprises and the successes achieved by both sides, form the topic of conversation. New versions of the story are recited by prominent actors in the scene, and fresh interest is awakened each hour.

No such picture in naval warfare has ever been presented for the contemplation of the historian.

A grand fleet lies at anchor to protect a camp, to guard the highway to the sea, and under the guns of a Fortress. For months, the ships composing a powerful fleet rest upon the water, their iron mouths open, ready to belch fire and death to any opposing foe. The nation have confidence in their wooden walls, and their commanders and crews have equal faith in their power to combat an enemy. But a surprise is about to greet them. The revolutionizer of naval architecture and naval armaments is about to teach a practical lesson not to be forgotten. The doom of wooden walls is soon to be pronounced.

By the aid of the spy-glass, the signal-officer at Newport's News, at an early hour on Saturday morning, perceived first a puff of smoke coming round and from Craney Island; as it approached Sewell's Point the smoke appeared to issue from a dark object floating on the water. The unknown, enigmatical monster approached closer, when simultaneously a cry arose of "It is the *Merrimac*." The officers on the *Cumberland* and the *Congress* piped all hands on deck, and the guns were soon shotted. Straight as an arrow the *Merrimac* drove for the *Cumberland*; she passed the *Congress*, which she merely saluted with a broadside, but her officers, remembering the *Cumberland* had been saved from Norfolk, were determined upon her destruction. The *Merrimac*, therefore, under full head of steam, was directed to strike her iron prow amidships of the *Cumberland*; this was done. With a fearful shock and a terrible crash she hit the devoted vessel and careened her over until her yards almost touched the water. The iron prow had split her with as terrible a fatality as an iron hatchet enters the human brain. The brave commander, comprehending the misfortune, shouted to his men, "We are sinking; shall we give her one more broadside?" "Aye, aye, Sir," was the hearty reply. The *Cumberland* thundered forth her last iron salute, and then went down, her colors still flying. Brave men went down with her; sailor-like, they stuck to the planks they had so often tread.

The *Congress* was captured, and finally burned.

Disaster followed disaster, vessels were struck and disabled, and when darkness came, doubt and anxiety were pictured on every face. All the night through, speculations were indulged in as to what the morrow would bring forth, but the forebodings were numerous.

The morrow changed the aspect of affairs. The iron turtle *Ericsson*, or *Monitor*, arrived, and the progress of the *Merrimac* was to be stayed.

The *Merrimac's* power was well known, her terrible efficiency as an engine of war had been proved the day previous, while the *Monitor* was an experiment to be tested. Insignificant in appearance, and most uncouth in form, she moved forward directly for the black monster that lay a few miles off. Every eye was eagerly strained to watch the naval duel about to decide the fate of our coasts. The iron prow of the *Merrimac* struck the *Monitor* in the bows; but she rebounded as if striking an iron mountain. Then they belched forth their fire with terrific power; both ships soon became enveloped in a cloud of smoke, while the Confederate steamers *Jamestown* and *Yorktown*, with several small gunboats, the batteries at Sewell's Point, Pig's Point, the Rip Raps, the batteries at Newport's News, the frigates *Minnesota, St. Lawrence*, and other vessels of our own, joined in the fearful battle ever to be remembered. For hours the strife went on; at last the *Merrimac*, or *Virginia*, steamed slowly away, and withdrew from the fight. The little *Monitor* had won the day, and Mr. Ericsson immortal gratitude from his country.

I visited the *Monitor* yesterday. Standing on her decks it seemed as though you were treading an iron mountain, so massive and solid is the feeling. She is ready for action to-morrow, not a plate has been injured, not a bolt destroyed. All over her are slight indentations or depressions, where the Armstrong balls struck and fell harmless on the decks. To show how coolly the action was carried on, Lieut. Worden would say, "Now, boys, is your chance;" "Put the shots into her;" "That's a beauty, now then, again," and so for a half hour, when the officers would walk into the mess room and drink success to the *Monitor*. No amount of praise is too great for all connected with this vessel. For three days they had hardly slept, and yet, when they arrived at the Fortress, they were engaged all night in handing up shot and ammunition, and during the engagement, begrimed with smoke and powder, all worked as men alike seeming to feel the position which they occupied. The *Merrimac* fired Armstrong balls, conical, spherical, grape, and even chain shot. It was a waste of ammunition. In return the *Monitor* put in her 150-pound balls, with terrible effect; one shot raked the *Merrimac* through the port-hole forward to aft; another plunged through her iron roof, while the prow of the *Merrimac* was broken by concussion with the *Monitor*.

By the Southern papers, just received, we perceive that Capt. Buchanan, and officers and crew of the *Merrimac*, have received a vote of thanks in the Confederate Congress. Ought not those of the *Monitor* to receive a like acknowledgment? Lieut. Worden has received his commission as Commander—a worthy compliment to a heroic officer.

During the engagement, Capt. James B. Taylor and Midshipman Wm. E. Flutter, of the Confederate navy, were killed.

The *Monitor* is prepared for any emergency.

COMMODORE GOLDSBOROUGH.

The *Spaulding*, which arrived from Hatteras this morning, brought up Commodore Goldsborough. The Commodore was in excellent health. He visited the *Monitor* and warmly complimented the officers and men for their bravery. The Captain of the British steamer *Rinaldo*, R. N., also went on board and expressed astonishment, remarking, "There is nothing that floats like her."

THE FALL OF NEW-MADRID.

The President Officially Informed of its Capture.

The Place Evacuated by the Rebels Yesterday.

A Quantity of Guns and Stores Left Behind.

Island No. 10 Reported to be Evacuated.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 14.

President Lincoln has just received a message from Brig-Gen. Strong, saying:

"New-Madrid is Ours!"

SOME PARTICULARS OF THE EVACUATION.

CAIRO, Friday, March 14.

The rebels evacuated New-Madrid last night leaving a quantity of guns and stores, which they were unable to carry away.

Some fighting took place yesterday between their gunboats and our seige batteries, in which we lost 20 killed and wounded.

A shot from one of their guns dismounted one of our 24-pounders, killing four or five.

Capt. Carr, of the Tenth Illinois, was killed Wednesday night, while placing pickets.

The loss of the enemy is not known, as they carried off their dead and wounded. They were supposed to number 6,000 men.

Island No. 10 is reported evacuated.

THE CANNONADING HEARD AT CAIRO AND COLUMBUS.

CHICAGO, Friday, March 14.

A special dispatch to the *Times*, dated Cairo, 13th, says:

"Heavy cannonading was heard to-day in the direction of New-Madrid. The steamer *Lake Erie No. 2* says it was heard very distinctly at Columbus from 4 to 10 o'clock this morning."

NEWS FROM WINCHESTER.

A Skirmish with Ashby's Cavalry—Several of Them Killed and Wounded.

WINCHESTER, Va., Thursday, March 13.

This afternoon, while twenty-six of our cavalry were foraging on the Strasburgh Road, three miles distant, they came upon a large barn, bearing evidence of having recently been occupied by Ashby's men. While our teams were loading with hay, about two hundred of the latter came near, and threw out two companies as skirmishers. Our men covered the departure of their teams, and prepared to resist an attack, which was finally commenced. At length six Wisconsin pickets came up with rifles, and killed two of the enemy. One of our cavalry dashed upon the enemy amid a shower of bullets, and killed one of the rebels with his pistol. The enemy made no effort at a charge, but gradually advanced as our men fell back to the town, in good order and unharmed.

It is a noticeable fact that for several months the inhabitants of this section have been entirely without coal, and with limited means of transporting fuel into the towns.

The gas works at Martinsburgh, Charlestown and Winchester, are closed for want of stock.

The cars to-day only reached Halltown, four miles out of Harper's Ferry, owing to the previous destruction of the bridge.

No movements of importance have taken place to-day.

Gen. Jackson was in person at Middletown this morning, five miles north of Strasburgh.

Ashby's Cavalry still hangs on the rear of Jackson's retreat.

FROM FORT DONELSON AND NASHVILLE.

CAIRO, Friday, March 14.

Col. John A. Fagan arrived here to-day from Fort Donelson.

The steamer *G. W. Graham* returned this afternoon from Nashville.

A large number of St. Louis merchants, who went up on her with goods for sale, have returned, some having sold their goods at a sacrifice.

Bank bills of loyal States and specie are scarce. Every shopkeeper is getting Treasury notes every day, which are eagerly sought for. Southern Bank bills, especially those of Tennessee, are abundant. The people of Nashville, however, are rapidly being convinced of their worthlessness. Anxious inquiries are made for cotton, turpentine and resin, and, although specie was offered, nothing of the kind could be had, except 200 bales of cotton, shipped by a resident of Nashville on his own account.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

FURTHER FROM THE SUMTER.

The Blockade in the English Parliament.

Progress of the New Atlantic Telegraph Project.

The Debate in the French Senate Continued.

ILLNESS OF THE KING OF ITALY.

Interesting from Germany and Poland.

THE INSURRECTION IN GREECE.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Royal Mail steamship *Africa*, which sailed from Liverpool at 9.30 on the morning of the 1st, and from Queenstown on the afternoon of the 2d instant, arrived here yesterday morning.

The *Africa* takes the place of the new steamer, *China*—the departure of which has been postponed to an indefinite period.

The *Nova Scotian* arrived at Londonderry early on the morning of the 1st.

Advices from Gibraltar say it was the Lieutenant, not the Captain of the *Sumter*, who was arrested at Tangiers. Mr. Griffiths was to call attention to the subject in the House of Commons on the 3d.

In the House of Lords, on the 28th, Earl Russell announced that the recent objectionable Italian Proclamation was issued without authority by the officer commanding the district in question, and had been promptly suppressed by Government.

The London *Star* has an editorial on Mr. Cyrus Fields' fresh mission to England on behalf of the Atlantic Telegraph, and strongly urges the encouragement of the enterprise by Government. The *Star* says that Mr. Lincoln's Government are prepared to ask Congress to guarantee two per cent. upon a capital of six or seven hundred thousand pounds for twenty or twenty-five years, if England will do the same.

On the 27th ult. there was somewhat of an alarming movement among the unemployed laborers at Liverpool. Some five or six hundred men formed in procession, and marched through the principal streets of the town, to the Exchange flags, followed by a large mob. The crowd hung about the Exchange for an hour or so, without any apparent object in view; but a large body of police was on the spot, ready to act in case of emergency. Finally the men again formed into something like procession, and proceeded to the Workhouse, where, under the surveillance of the police, some relief was afforded to the needy, and the crowds quietly dispersed. There was nothing like menace in the proceedings, and no breach of the peace took place.

The *Opinione Nationale* had received a first warning on account of an article on the discussions in the Senate, containing injurious expressions tending to insult the great body of the Senate.

A letter from Paris mentions the extraordinary fact, that legal proceedings had been commenced by the French Government against the well-known house of Adam & Co., Bankers at Boulogne, in consequence of their having sent a circular to their clients pointing out the superior advantage to holders of French 4½ per cent. Stock, of selling that Stock and reinvesting their money in Northern of France and Lyons Railway Bonds, rather than that of accepting the Government proposals for a conversion into 3 per cents.

The discussion of the Address in the Senate had made further progress. On the 27th paragraphs three to nine were adopted.

M. De Boissy inquired whether France might reckon on the entire assistance of England in the Mexican expedition.

M. Billault, in reply, said that the engagements of the three Allied Powers were entirely regulated by the Treaty of October, 1861.

In the debate on foreign affairs, M. de Bonnechose spoke in favor of the temporal power of the Pope.

Gen. Gemean objected to the words of the address relating to Rome, and demanded that the question should be left entirely to the wisdom of the Emperor.

M. Bonjean defended the expressions used in the address. He maintained that the exercise of temporal authority was injurious to the Papal Government.

In the Corps Legislatif, Baron de Jouvenel laid on the table the report of the Committee appointed to consider the bill awarding a pension to Gen. Montauban, for his services in China. The Committee were unanimous in their rejection of the bill. The report discusses the question, and terminates thus: "At the moment when it is about to propose to you a resolution inspired by motives of the most elevated character, the Committee experiences a deep and sorrowful impression. We know that the Corps Legislatif will partake of this sentiment while differing on one point from the intention of the Emperor, almost on the very moral of the day, when the ever-generous confidence of the Sovereign has restored to it several of our essential privileges; but we have thought that upon a question touching fundamental principles, without involving any imperial political necessity, the independence of our language would be the best proof of the sincerity of our devotion. The accomplishment of our duty has been still more facilitated by the result of the votes, being [illegible] to 24. The Committee has not for a moment apprehended failing to be the true interpreter of the sentiments of the Assembly. The Committee, therefore, unanimously proposes the rejection of the bill."

Three amendments were proposed on the subject of Gen. Montaubau's pension; the discussion of which was fixed for the 6th. These amendments were rejected by the Committee. The discussion of the report is also appointed to take place the same day. It is said the Emperor has replied to the letter addressed to him by M. de Morny. This letter will probably induce the *Corps Legislatif* to abandon their project. The Pope had sent 29,000 francs to be distributed among the suffering workmen at Lyons.

The discussion in the French Chambers excites the greatest interest. The speech of Prince Napoleon, asking the suppression of the temporal power of the Pope, was at first considered the real policy of the Emperor. La Guerronière, a known confidant of the Emperor, then spoke in favor of the temporal power and the Ministry declared they will explain the policy of the Government on a future occasion.

The discussion of the Address in the Corps Legislatif will be very exciting.

The *Constitutionnel*, in an article signed by Limayrac, alludes to the coolness—perhaps, even the sense of offence—felt by the Emperor toward the Chamber of Deputies. This bad feeling is not attributable to the rejection of the bill for Montauban's pension, but to a misunderstanding, which the skillful and perfidious enemies of French institutions attempt to envenom by false news and hateful calumnies. The article concludes: "We are convinced that the Committee's report does not represent faithfully the true sentiments of the Chamber."

The *Moniteur* states that the Nantes journal *Esp-*

vance du Peuple has received a first warning for correspondence conceived in an inimical spirit, and making a manifest appeal to passions most hostile to the established order of affairs.

The Bourse on the 28th opened firm, but closed very flat at a decline of more than ½ ℘ cent.; 3 ℘ cent. Rentes, 70.40.

A letter from Turin says: "The King is slightly indisposed. He was bled on Sunday, the 23d, according to the medical custom in this country, but there is nothing serious in his illness."

Latest advices from Turin say the King had quite recovered from his slight indisposition.

On the 26th ult., an imposing demonstration occurred at the Carnival. The Corso was empty, but the Forum, Colosseum and Botanical Gardens were filled with people and carriages. The police were obliged to remain inactive.

The Dresden *Journal*, in an apparently semi-official correspondence from Vienna, asserts that Austria and Prussia have agreed upon a proposal, which they will make conjointly, for the settlement of the question of Electoral-Hesse, to which the consent of the other Federal Governments have already been secured by confidential negotiations.

A representative from the English Board of Trade had gone to Berlin, for the purpose of taking part in negotiating a commercial treaty, or an arrangement between England and the Zollverein.

The 27th ult. being the anniversary of the disturbances in which so many persons were killed, last year, large multitudes sought admission to the churches at Warsaw. Numerous patrols traversed the city, and public tranquillity was not disturbed.

At Van, some Ottoman soldiers having insulted the Cross, a fight took place between them and the Armenian populace. The latter succeeded in taking possession of the citadel, which was intended to overawe them, and the Christians are now masters of the place. The victory has, it is said, cost a thousand lives.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

Effect of Northern Victories in England—The Battle in Parliament—A Skirmish, and Almost a Duel—The O'Donoghue Challenges the Irish Secretary—The Position of the Administration—The Real Motives of the Governing Parties—Candid Declarations—The Emperor—Americans at Work for the South—Another Battle-Field—Influence of the Clergy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 25, 1862.

The brilliant successes of the National forces in Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina have, for the moment, paralyzed the sympathizers with secession. It is true that they say very little about Northern victories, or discredit, or underrate them; but it is very plain to see that the Pro-Southern, if not Pro-Slavery Press, in England, is but little satisfied with the present aspect of the war.

Facts being for the time against them, our writers go back to principles. At the breakfast, in celebration of WASHINGTON's birthday, by some one hundred and fifty loyal Americans, at the Freemason's Tavern, one of the reverend speakers said that if the people of the South would not consent to be our fellow-citizens they should be made our subjects. This sentiment, cheered at the meeting, gives great offence to the English Press. They consider it contrary to American principles, and presume that WASHINGTON, if he could rise from his honored grave, would not sympathize with an effort at subjugation. If it were England now, recognizing India, or putting down a rebellion in Ireland, it would be all right and consistent, but Americans have no right to preserve the integrity of an empire. They only must be held to doctrines which the progress of events have rendered obsolete and impracticable.

The American battle in Parliament has not fairly commenced, but we have had a little skirmish. The O'DONOGHUE, the able and gallant leader of all that is patriotic and disloyal in Ireland, moved the other day for information respecting the number of British vessels that had run or attempted to run the blockade, with the intention of showing the extent to which the Government had winked at violations of neutrality. The Government declined to give the required information. Sir ROBERT PEEL, Secretary for Ireland, on Friday evening, referred in insulting terms to the great Anti-English and most disloyal meeting at the Rotunda in Dublin. The O'DONOGHUE left the House, placed the matter in the hands of a friend, an old army officer, who, failing to get an explanation, requested Sir ROBERT to name his friend, as a preliminary to a hostile meeting. Sir R. PEEL named Lord PALMERSTON!

But the noble Premier, instead of going to the field of honor, measuring off the ground, loading the pistols, and seeing that his friend had a fair chance in an honorable combat, brought the matter before the House as a breach of privilege, to the infinite disgust of all the Irish members, you may be sure, and to the satisfaction of very few English ones; for, though dueling is out of fashion, and though it is the rule of the House that words spoken in debate must be answered then and there, or never and nowhere, there can be no doubt that human perversity and pluck are rather in favor of the man who sends, than of the one who refuses a challenge. Sir ROBERT was not too popular in Ireland before. This affair is not likely to increase his reputation in that quarter.

But the battle on American affairs is to come. It will be fought on two questions—the blockade and the recognition of the Confederacy. It will be an extraordinary contest. The Government will pretend that it does not wish to break the blockade, and is in no haste to recognize the Confederacy. Can you doubt that it is only waiting to be compelled to do both? The Whigs, it must be remembered, only hold power by sufferance. They are not strong enough for independent action. The Conservatives, under Lord DERBY and D'ISRAELI, hold them in perpetual check, which is nearly as bad as checkmate. "Go ahead, my lively friend," says DERBY to PALMERSTON—"but if you don't go as we like, you go over." So the Administration is waiting for a pressure from both parties which will force them to do what they are quite ready for.

And you may suppose that your recent victories, and the prospect they give of your ability to overcome the rebellion, will be a check upon this action. Be not too sure of that. British governmental policy, in both the almost equally matched and balancing parties, is based now upon the theory of the failure and disruption of the American Union. On this ground reform is kicked out of Parliament. While America was united, prosperous and powerful, the people of England could demand to be heard in Parliament. The example of America was the stronghold of English reformers. In the secession of the South, in the civil war now raging, with all its calamities, the aristocracy of England finds a new lease of power. They have favored the rebellion from the beginning, because they hate Democracy, and dread its influence and example. Is it likely that they will see America again reunited, prosperous and happy, if they can help it?

No, Sir, the despots of Europe will plant themselves upon the Declaration of Independence, and tell you that as you have once said that Government depends upon the consent of the governed, you must be held to your principles. And they will never permit the severed States to reunite, or to be reunited, if they can find the means to prevent it. Persons with whom I talk, have no hesitation in declaring the animus of their Southern proclivities. "Of course," they say, "we are glad to have democracy a failure abroad, because we fear it at home. We know it would never do in England, and we are glad to see it coming to nought in America. We are opposed to Slavery; but there is no reason why we should not recognize the South with its Slavery now, as well as these eighty years past. Why make any difficulty about the Southern Confederacy, any more than Spain, or Brazil, or Turkey? It is none of our business. But the success and progress of Democracy is another affair; and if we can find any excuse to help the South, it is our interest to do it."

And here is the real reason for the sympathy with the South which prevails in England, Canada and the colonies everywhere. There are individual exceptions; but it is best that the American people should know what is the actual feeling, and understand its causes.

I hear, every few days, upon very reliable authority, that the Emperor of the French has determined to intervene and break the blockade, in the interest of the manufacturers. It is true, I believe, that he has had a private interview with Mr. SLIDELL. I am never troubled by reports of what the Emperor will do; because he has the virtue of keeping his own counsel, and I am very sure that he has not told any one his determination. When the financial question is settled—when the Roman question ceases to disturb the public mind—when some real emergency requires it, he will act. But he will not be made the cat's paw of England, be sure of that. And he is not troubled about democracy or extension of suffrage. He may have cotton growing in Algeria—who knows? No—the great interest opposed to the continuance of the war, commercial and political, is here in England, and I believe that nothing will be done until April, provided there be no very important movements in the conduct of the war. These might precipitate action. When the time comes, the fire will open on the blockade, the destruction of harbors, the imprisonment of British subjects, the recognition of a *de facto* Government, the principles of international law, and all the questions involved in the contest.

Now, the battle is fought in the newspapers, and in books and pamphlets. A Col. SCHAFFNER has just brought out an octavo in the Southern interest, following in the wake of Mr. SPENCE. A Pennsylvanian has just issued a pamphlet to show that it is for the interest of Pennsylvania to become one of the Confederate States, and a map is attached to the pamphlet to illustrate the extraordinary advantages she would have by such a connection. I judge that four-fifths of the work done here in favor of the South is done by Northern men. Some who narrowly escaped arrest in America are indefatigable here in furnishing information to the Press, and writing articles. It is to be presumed that the Pennsylvanian who wishes his State to join the Confederacy, has objections to returning home so long as she remains in the Union.

There is one other battle-field where the American question is fought over, more important, perhaps, in England than the Press—I mean the dinner-table. It is a great institution in England—one of the greatest. Every man who wishes to have influence here must give dinners. A man is respectable who keeps a gig, but to be highly respectable, he must give dinners. The Minister must give dinners to his adherents, the lawyer to his clients, the clergyman to his parishioners. There are clergymen in London who are obliged every year to give a succession of dinner-parties to five or six hundred guests, inviting forty or fifty a day until all have had their legs under his mahogany. You may reckon, if you will, the cost of these entertainments, with the richest viands and the choicest wines. But it is at those dinners that social and political questions are discussed and settled; and more votes in Parliament are influenced in this way than by leading articles or eloquent speeches. The influence of the clergy on politics is probably greater here than in any country in the world. Politics are not often discussed in the English pulpit at this day, but the Church is a part of the Government, and every clergyman is bound to sustain what he considers the British Constitution. Bishops sit and vote in the House of Lords, and the whole body of the clergy give their support to the Government. I mean, of course, the clergy of the Establishment, who look upon Dissenters and Democrats with about equal horror. Even moderately High Churchmen prefer Roman Catholics to Protestant Dissenters, and Puseyites see their friends go over to Rome with scarcely a sign of dissatisfaction.

I do not undervalue the moral and religious influence of the dissenting clergymen of this country, but its political influence must be very moderate. If it were not so, the neutrality of England in the American contest would be much more a reality than at present, while the North would have a more powerful, if not a larger sympathy.

MONADNOCK.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS ABROAD.

THE IMPERFECTIONS OF THE BLOCKADE.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT.

A Blue-Book, containing papers relating to the blockade of the ports of the Confederate States, was presented to both Houses of Parliament on the 26th ult. On the 15th of May, Consul BUNCH, in a dispatch to Lord JOHN RUSSELL, announced the blockade of Charleston on the 11th of May. One British ship, however, had succeeded in effecting an entrance without being warned off, and, in consequence, procured an excellent freight. Even at this early season, however, Mr. BUNCH admits that the presence of the *Niagara* had greatly alarmed the city; and, although little practical inconvenience was experienced, the business of the city being entirely over for the season, yet it was apprehended that toward Autumn its pressure would be felt, when the importations for the Winter are made, and the new crop of cotton is in the market. "The detriment," he adds, "to British trade, both import and export, will be very considerable should the blockade be prolonged." On the 28th May the Consul wrote that the port was still open, but that no British vessels were at Charleston. On the 7th of June he announced the arrival of the *Minnesota* off Charleston, and again on the 12th June stated that the blockade was inefficient. The inefficiency, according to Mr. BUNCH, continued up to the 25th of July, and on the 16th of August the inefficiency still existed. The master of the privateer *Dixie* entered Charleston on the 19th of July, and made affidavit that he could see no vessel of the United States. On the 20th of August Mr. BUNCH again reported that the ports of North and South Carolina were virtually open. On the 4th of September he reported a continued laxity of the blockade. Vessels continued to enter and leave Charleston. No blockade to the southward. Mr. BUNCH having by this time been superseded, there are no further reports from him. Consul MURE, on the 18th of June, reported that the blockade of the Mississippi was strictly enforced. On the 23d of July Commander HICKLEY, of the *Gladiator*, reported that the blockade of the southern coast of the United States was merely nominal. He made a similar report on the 19th of August. On the 30th of July Consul MURE again reported that the blockade of the Mississippi was strict. Capt. DUNLOP, of Her Majesty's ship *Jason*, reported, July 23, that the American blockading squadron consisted of eleven vessels. At Savannah the blockading ships were too large to act against small vessels, but, in order to make assurance double sure, the Confederates filled up one or more of the channels with stone vessels. Commander LYONS, of the *Racer*, wrote from Nassau on the 11th July, as follows:

"We arrived off Savannah on the evening of the same day, (21st.) Lying at anchor off the mouth of the river, blockading the port, were the United States sailing frigate *Jamestown*, of 22 guns, and the chartered screw-steamer *Flag*, carrying eight 8-inch guns. (This latter vessel, when we appeared in sight, weighed, closed, and communicated with us.) I hove to under the stern of the *Jamestown*, and went on board to pay my respects to the senior officer; Capt. GREEN informed me that he had been on his present station two months, during which time no vessel of any sort had attempted to break the blockade. Leaving the *Jamestown*, I proceeded at 10 P. M., for Charleston, arriving off that place at 8 o'clock the next morning, (22d.) We found blockading this port the United States frigate *Wabash*, of 44 guns, which vessel, on our approach, weighed and closed us. I went on board to call on Capt. MERCER. This officer told me that he had been stationed off Charleston forty-five days, during which time only two vessels (both American) had attempted to break the blockade, and were consequently made prizes of. On leaving the *Wabash*, I continued on our course along the coast. Off Bull's Island, twenty miles northeast of Charleston, we met cruizing under sail the United States sailing-corvette *Vandalia*, of 22 guns. I likewise communicated with this vessel, but did not gain any intelligence. Capt. LEE informed me that he was under the orders of Capt. MERCER, of the *Wabash*, and was cruizing within signal distance of that vessel. We passed Georgetown at 5 P. M., and then stood toward Cape Fear.

"You will have observed, Sir, that the only ports on my cruising ground at present blockaded by the forces of the United States are Savannah and Charleston; *the blockades of both these places being, in my opinion, effective.* I am not aware what importance may be attached to the many other harbors and inlets along the coast from the south point of Florida to Cape Fear, such as St. Andrew, St. Mayo, St. Augustine, and Georgetown, off none of which places are there any United States ships of war stationed. Capt. MERCER, of the *Wabash*, informed me that it was the intention of his Government, as soon as they had sufficient vessels at their disposal, which would probably be in October next, to station them all along the coast, and more particularly off the places I have above named. This would scarcely appear to agree with the announcements made by Commodore PENDERGRAST, that he had at his disposal a force sufficient to maintain effectually the blockade of the ports of the States mentioned by the President of the United States in his proclamations of the 19th and 28th of May. I have met with the greatest possible courtesy from all the officers of the United States ships with whom I have come in contact."

On the 8th October, Mr. ARCHIBALD, Consul of New-York, furnished to Lord JOHN RUSSELL a list of the British vessels and cargoes being property of British subjects in the Prize Court of New-York. The list is much longer than could have been expected. On the 26th November, Consul MOLLINEUX, at Savannah, gives an account of the Federal fleet, and concludes his report as follows:

"Several cotton planters in the neighborhood of Port Royal set fire to and destroyed their dwellings and cotton crops, to prevent their falling into the hands of the Federalists. Should the latter obtain any further successes hereafter, I am convinced that nearly all those forced to abandon their houses will deal with their property in like manner. *This will give your lordship some idea of the bitter hostility to the United States Government entertained by the people of the Southern States, and of their determination to achieve their independence.*"

On the 19th December, Capt. LYONS wrote to Rear Admiral Sir A. MILNE:

"With reference to the blockade by the forces of the United States of the several ports off which I have lately called in her Majesty's steam sloop under my command, I would observe, with regard to Charleston, that a squadron consisting of two powerful steamers, such as the *Susquehannah* and *Florida*, aided by the sailing vessel *Roebuck*, should be quite sufficient to maintain effectively the blockade of that port. Nevertheless, I have learned that on the 5th inst., the day previous to my arrival off the harbor, the American steamer ——, drawing fourteen and a half feet of water, and laden with cotton, had sailed from Charleston for Nassau and Havana. Again, three days prior to that (2d) the steamer —— left with a like cargo, and for the same destination.

As regards Wilmington, I had the honor of reporting to you in my letter of proceedings of the 21st ult. that the blockade of that port by the new inlet was open. Since then the United States steamer *Monticello* has been stationed off here; I learn, however, that on the 4th inst., the English brig —— and the schooner ——, both laden with naval stores, had left Wilmington, and also that on the same day the English schooner —— arrived at that place from Matanzas, with a cargo of wool, lead and tin.

It would thus appear that the blockade, either intentionally or through want of ordinary vigilance, is not effective."

On the 9th of January Consul ARCHIBALD, of New-York, wrote as follows:

"The British vessels brought into this port for alleged violation of blockade, and against which proceedings are still pending, are the following:

Schooner *Joseph H. Toone*, of Nassau, New-Providence, belonging to WILLIAM H. AYMAR, of St. Andrew's, New-Brunswick, but latterly carrying on business at New-Orleans.

Schooner *Ezelda*, of Nassau, New-Providence, belonging to the same owner.

Schooner *Louisa Agnes*, of Halifax, N. S., belonging to H. SLANGENWEIGHT, of Lunenburgh, N. S.

Ship *Cheshire*, of Liverpool.

Ship *Express*, of Hull.

Brig *Delta*, of Liverpool.

Schooner *Jane Campbell*, of Liverpool.

Schooner *Edward H. Bernard*, of Nassau, New-Providence.

Schooner *William H. Northrop*, brought into this port two days since, port of registry unknown."

On the 28th of December, Capt. ROSS, of the *Desperate*, reported:

1. On reaching Galveston on the night of Dec. 5, I anchored in nine fathoms, latitude 29° 12′ north, longitude 94° 36′ west, keeping a light up all night, and weighing on the morning of the 6th. Stood so close in as to see every object on shore distinctly, and anchored in latitude 29° 13′ north, longitude 94° 47′ west, in 5¼ fathoms, off the town; the beach being, in my opinion, only about two miles distant, and nearly the entire length of Galveston Island being visible. The weather was partially foggy, but not so much so as to prevent our obtaining sights and meridian altitude. We cruised for about six hours in the neighborhood without seeing any blockading ships, and I am of opinion that any vessel might easily escape from Galveston or St. Louis' Pass, and *that the blockade there was not effective.*

2. Touching at the remaining ports, the blockade appeared to be generally actively maintained, and the number of vessels by no means decreased from what it was when I last visited the blockaded ports in August. At Tampa the vessel seen was at anchor inside Egmont Islands, and consequently could not be passed by us.

3. Standing close in shore off St. Andrew's and St. Joseph's Bay, (north of Port Blas,) I was surprised that an anchorage affording such facilities for throwing supplies into Florida should remain apparently unnoticed, as I saw no signs of any blockading vessels in the neighborhood.

The last dispatch in the Blue-Book is from Earl RUSSELL to Lord LYONS, dated "Foreign Office, Feb. 15, 1862," and is as follows:

Her Majesty's Government have had under their consideration the state of the blockade of the ports of Charleston and Wilmington.

It appears from the reports received from Her Majesty's naval officers that although a sufficient blockading force is stationed off those ports, various ships have successfully eluded the blockade; a question might therefore be raised as to whether such a blockade should be considered as effective.

Her Majesty's Government, however, are of opinion that, assuming that the blockade is duly notified, and also that a number of ships is stationed and remains at the entrance of a port, sufficient really to prevent access to it or to create an evident danger of entering or leaving it, and that these ships do not voluntarily permit ingress or egress, *the fact that various ships may have successfully escaped through it (as in the particular instances here referred to) will not of itself prevent the blockade from being an effective one by international law.*

The adequacy of the force to maintain a blockade being always, and necessarily, a matter of fact and evidence, and one as to which different opinions may be entertained, a neutral State ought to exercise the greatest caution with reference to the disregard of a *de facto* and notified blockade; and ought not to disregard it, except when it entertains a conviction, which is shared by neutrals generally having an interest in the matter, that the power of blockade is abused by a State either unable to institute or maintain it, or unwilling, from some motive or other, to do so."

The blue book contains long lists of vessels which evaded the blockade at various places, from Mr. YANCEY and Mr. MASON. The number is so great it is quite surprising, in the opinion of the English papers, that so much inconvenience as is alleged could be felt in the Confederate cities.

Among the papers we find the following letter addressed to Lord JOHN RUSSELL by Mr. MASON, the Confederate Commissioner:

No. 109 PICCADILLY, Monday, Feb. 17.

MY LORD: I have the honor to transmit to your lordship herewith (by permission) returns of vessels entered and cleared at the blockaded ports of the Confederate States of America at the respective dates to which they refer. Your lordship will observe that the returns from the ports of Charleston and Savannah are only up to the 31st of October last; from New-Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola and Lavaca, to the dates given, in August; and from Wilmington till 10th September. Your lordship will further observe, that in the list from New-Orleans a large number were inland by the river Mississippi, and therefore involved no question of a breach of blockade. Wishing to be perfectly frank, it may be proper to remark also, that others from some of the ports may have been *quasi* inland; that is to say, through the estuaries and sounds along the coast. I state as an example, from New-Orleans to Mobile, where the route for small vessels may or may not have been through the inland sounds. But in regard to the latter, I do not see why the obligations of a blockade do not extend as fully to them as by access to the port from the open sea. These estuaries or sounds are accessible by inlets from the sea, and, if not guarded, the ports to which they lead may be reached as successfully by sea-going vessels of light draft through those channels as by a direct sea-route. That the Government of the United States so considered is proved by the fact that the inland sea communication between New-Orleans and Mobile, Charleston and Savannah, and perhaps other places, is claimed to be blockaded by naval forces of that Government. The transcripts herewith were those furnished to me by my Government, to be communicated to your Lordship. Although purporting to be copies of the original returns, they were copies made at the proper department, at Richmond, from those returns, and are, therefore, authentic. I ask permission also to include herewith a printed list of vessels entered and cleared at ports in Cuba from and to the blockaded ports of the Confederate States. These, for the most part, are enumerated in September; and all for the months of November and December are, of course, not included in the transcripts from my Government. This paper, sent to me from Havana, was taken from official documents there by a gentleman of intelligence and integrity, well known to me, and worthy of entire reliance. The marginal notes are, of course, unofficial. The fact (assumed) of the arrival of the vessels cleared (at their ports of destination) was matter of notoriety, from the almost daily intercourse between Havana and those ports. I have no official returns from my Government for the months of November, December and January, to be accounted for in the fact that until very recently it could not be known when I might reach London. But, as your Lordship is doubtless aware, breaches of the blockade at most if not all of these ports, by vessels of large as well as of small tonnage, both inward and outward bound, have been during the last three months, and yet are, constantly reported.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. M. MASON.

The following dispatch from Lord LYONS, respecting the obstruction of the Southern harbors, has just been laid before Parliament. It was received on the 24th of February:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 1862.

MY LORD: Yesterday, in obedience to the instruction conveyed to me by your Lordship's dispatch of the 16th ult., I spoke to Mr. SEWARD respecting the obstruction of Southern harbors by vessels sunk at the entrance by order of the United States Government. I referred to the conversation which I had held with him on the same subject on the 11th of last month, and I observed to him in your Lordship's words, "that the object of war is peace, and the purposes of peace are mutual good-will and advantageous intercourse; but that this proceeding will deprive war of its legitimate object, by stripping peace of its natural fruits."

After some further conversation, Mr. SEWARD told me that I might inform your Lordship *that all the vessels laden with stones, which had been prepared for obstructing the harbors, have been already sunk, and that it is not likely that any others will be used for the purpose.*

I have, &c., LYONS.

THE SUBJECT IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords, Feb. 28, the Earl of CARNARVON observed that, although the papers which had been presented on the American blockade contained a great deal of valuable information, it was to be regretted that they did not comprehend the communications which had taken place between Her Majesty's Government and foreign Governments on the subject. He wished to ask the noble Earl, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, whether any such communications had taken place, and, if so, whether he would have any objection to produce extracts from them. He also observed that the papers would have been more convenient and useful if they had been presented in a comprehensive form and not in fragments.

Earl RUSSELL said that Her Majesty's Government had not had any formal communications with foreign Governments on the subject of the blockade. *From time to time the French Ambassador, and some other representatives of maritime States, had asked him whether the British Government was prepared to interfere in the matter.* His reply to those questions had been to the same effect as the dispatch which he had addressed to Lord LYONS. With regard to the mode in which the papers were presented, it seemed to him that they were much clearer and more intelligible when they were presented as separate subjects. He begged to lay on the table a dispatch which he had just received from Lord LYONS, with regard to the blocking up of Charleston Harbor, in which it was stated that no more stones would be sunk.

Earl STANHOPE wished to know whether the dispatch did not confirm the reports which he had alluded to on a former occasion as to the sinking of a second stone fleet.

Earl RUSSELL said that the second entrance to the harbor had been blocked up by vessels filled with stones, but an assurance had been received that no more stones would be sunk.

In the House of Commons, on the 28th ult.,

Mr. GREGORY gave notice that, on Friday, the 7th of March, on going into Committee of Supply, he should call attention to the blockade of the ports of the Confederate States of America, and move for papers on the subject.

THE ATTITUDE OF EARL RUSSELL.

From the London Times.

England is, at this moment, in the the unpleasant position of a neutral, and as a neutral she is exposed to a very severe inconvenience. The blockade of the Southern by the Northern States of America, cuts her off from the raw material of her very best manufacture; it deprives her of an excellent customer; it drives her manufacturers to short time and her operatives to scanty meals and stinted clothing. "Inquire into the blockade," says Lord DERBY; "scan it by the strict rules of international law, and if you can find a flaw break through this cobweb which a selfish Power has spun between you and your prosperity." Happily, England has received from the Secretary of Foreign Affairs a sounder counsel. In a dispatch, dated the 15th of February, and which we published yesterday, Lord RUSSELL expounds the true policy of this country with regard to blockades. It is a policy which ought to be adopted for the sake of its magnanimity, if it were not for the sake of its wisdom. Although a sufficient blockading force is stationed off the ports of Charleston and Wilmington, various ships have successfully eluded the blockade; but Lord RUSSELL thinks that, the blockade having been duly notified, and a sufficient number of ships having been stationed near the ports to prevent access to them, or to create an evident danger in entering or leaving them, while these ships do not voluntarily permit ingress or egress, the fact that various ships may have escaped will not of itself prevent the blockade from being recognized as effective by international law. A neutral State ought to exercise the greatest caution in its treatment of a *de facto* and notified blockade, and ought not to disregard it unless a conviction is entertained, shared by neutrals generally, that the right of blockade is abused by a State either unable or unwilling to institute or maintain it.

These statements, which we have abridged from Lord RUSSELL's dispatch, seem to us to embody the doctrines of truth and moderation, and though treating of war and repression, are evidently founded on the Christian maxim that we should do to others as we would have them do to us. Were we engaged in blockading an enemy's coast, we could desire no fairer or more equitable rule to be laid down for the guidance of neutrals than that which we are prescribing for ourselves. To look rather to the sincerity and good faith of the undertaking than to accidental faults in its performance, to forbear from specious excuses in order to justify us in doing that, under the pretence of a respect for public law, which we are urged to do by a short-sighted view of our own interest, is worthy of a great people powerful enough to disregard the arts of chicane, and rich enough to bear without flinching a severe check to its commercial and manufacturing industry. But such advice is not only just—it is also eminently wise. *We are the last people who should do anything to invalidate the right of blockade, for we know not when we may be compelled to resort to it, or how soon a hasty policy might recoil upon ourselves.* England is too great to be often neutral, and should not forget that the arguments she might now employ against her neighbor might, we know not how soon, be retorted against herself with all the force of admissions. If breaking a blockade could vitiate it, the greatest wrong would be in a fair way to create the greatest right. It is not well to encourage doctrines which lead people to acts of violence or fraud in order to build upon them a claim of right and of justice.

If we pass from these general considerations, no policy can be clearer than that of leaving North and South to settle their differences without our interference. Whatever interested writers or speakers may assert to the contrary, nothing can be more sure than that we have hitherto observed the most absolute neutrality between the North and South. *Let us persevere to the end, and not give either party the opportunity of saying that the struggle which tore the American Continent in two was produced or terminated by our selfish or interested intervention. There are symptoms that the Civil War cannot very long be protracted.* Let its last embers burn down to the last spark without being trodden out by our feet.

FINANCIAL ASPECTS OF THE WAR.

THE BANKRUPTCY OF AMERICA.

From the London Times.

It was worth a costly experiment to retain that rich Southern business, and New-York will be hard put to it either to win it back or to do without it. But the capitalists have now come to the conclusion that the game is up, and that the experiment is passing out of their hands. The suggestion to raise $150,000,000 yearly by direct taxation does not deceive them. They know very well that, even if the sovereign people would submit to endure a taxation as heavy as that of England, *America could not continously raise more than £10,000,000 sterling annually.* The rough calculation has always been that in capacity of taxation the proportion between the two countries is, that American dollars are equal to English pounds sterling. If we raise £50,000,000, exclusive of our customs, America probably could, if she pleased, raise $50,000,000, or £10,000,000 sterling. Such a possible revenue, even if it were not based upon the wild improbability that the Western States will consent to pay any such taxes, would be a very poor security for half the debt which has already accrued. In this state of things the commercial adage, that "the first loss is the best," comes into play, and the capitalists of New-York are now watching for the first opportunity when it may be safe to say openly, "This war must be settled somehow."

This "first loan" is indeed bad enough. There are all the profits of the Southern agencies gone. The coffers are all drained by a disastrous loan of many millions. Having suspended specie payments, of course they cannot borrow any money from abroad, and they have a Government so recklessly manufacturing paper money that there is no hope of keeping up for any length of time the delusion that it is of value. Still, there would be some hope if they could stop where they now are. Peace might restore to them some trade relations with the South, and while the more indolent Southerners have wealth, the sharp Northerner may always hope that he will get some of it. How the frightful current expenditure can be stopped, or how the war can be settled, it is, perhaps, premature to speculate. Nor do we venture to calculate that the power of capital is immediately felt as decisive on such a question. America has such imperishable advantages in her great unbroken wastes of fertile soil that no mere financial difficulties can strangle her. *She may borrow and repudiate over and over again, and ruin every capitalist she has, and yet rise again and thrive.* But at such a crisis as this the interests of moneyed men are likely to be of great influence upon events. We are much misinformed if the opinion of the commercial body in the great cities of Federal America has not recently veered round, and if there be not all up and down Wall-street a general disgust and antipathy to that ninety days' bill, and a unanimous resolution to protest it when it next comes to maturity.

WHY AMERICA IS NOT BANKRUPT.

From the London News.

The matter of war finance illustrates this special feature of the American character and Government. No doubt it would have been in all respects far better had a direct tax, sufficient at least to pay the interest of necessary loans, been imposed at the beginning of the war. But to assert that because a tax was not imposed then, the people will not bear it now, is the greatest fallacy in the world. It betrays a total misconception, not only of the American character in general, but of the position the people have assumed in the present conflict. Yet this is, in effect, the line of reasoning adopted by even the more temperate and thoughtful of those who write under the influence of conventional or anti-liberal prejudices and predilections. A weekly cotemporary, for example, whose commercial views are generally much sounder than its political speculations, after discussing the question at great length, comes to the conclusion that the war will be speedily stopped for want of supplies, because petty taxes will not meet the emergency, and the American people will not endure heavy taxation. If the people will not bear a severe scheme of direct taxation, says our contemporary, the game is played out, and the sooner the civil conflict is played the better. The writer then goes on to say that there is little in the present aspect of the conflict to excite the enthusiasm of the people. Had the war been avowedly for Empire or Emancipation, it would, he tells, have roused intense passions, and have become really popular. But as it is, it does not touch the feelings of the people, and there has accordingly "been little heart in the financial schemes which have been proposed to Congress." This is a good illustration of the abstract and unreal method of reasoning in politics which determines *à priori* what a people must think and feel, and do, instead of taking the trouble to inquire what they are really thinking, and feeling, and doing. As a matter of fact, the Americans are excited and full of enthusiasm on the subject of the war. They are anxious to maintain the credit of the Government, and support a sufficient force in the field, and will welcome any well-considered scheme of finance likely to accomplish these objects. The anti-liberal politicians among ourselves cannot understand this. According to their narrow views, there is nothing in the war to rouse the enthusiasm of the people, or to stimulate them to severe personal sacrifices. But these shallow theories, contradicted at every turn by the facts, can explain nothing, and are convicted of hopeless failure. *The real fact is, the Americans are fighting the great battle of humanity and civilization.* They are in arms to secure and perpetuate all the blessings, personal, social, and political they enjoy. They know perfectly well—what many of the degenerate representatives of liberalism in this country appear to have forgotten—that the civilization of freedom, industry, and progress, and the civilization of Slavery, class-privilege, and malignant reaction, can never exist side by side on terms of equality. In a word, they are fighting the battle of human liberty in its largest sense. *And in the striking words of Mr. Mill, they would be justly exposed to the "pity and disdain of posterity" if they abandon the contest while any means of carrying it to a successful issue remain.* There are no symptoms of any such abandonment at present. The Federal forces are gaining advantages at every point, and the nation appears ready to make every sacrifice that may be necessary for success.

MISCELLANEOUS AMERICAN TOPICS.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH AMERICA.

In the House of Commons, on the 28th ult., Sir W. GALLWEY asked the President of the Board of Trade whether Her Majesty's Government, recognizing the importance of telegraphic communication with America, had entered into any negotiation with parties in this country, or considered offers of cooperation from foreign Governments, for the purpose of laying down such communication.

Mr. M. GIBSON—I am not aware that Her Majesty's Government have entered into any negotiations with any parties in this country relative to telegraphic communication between England and America. *The American Government have expressed, in general terms, a wish that, by some means or other, a telegraphic communication should be established between England and America*; but no distinct proposal had been made on the subject, and therefore no negotiations have been entered into with any foreign Governments with reference to such communication.

AMERICAN PRESENTATIONS AT THE FRENCH COURT.

The following is a copy of the dispatch addressed by the American Secretary of State to Mr. DAYTON, the United States Secretary in Paris, on this subject:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1862.

SIR: Your dispatch of Jan. 14, has been received. It is accompanied by a copy of a note, which you have addressed to M. THOUVENEL on the subject of the introduction of American citizens at the Imperial Court. I very freely confess to the opinions—First, that an audience or presentation of any but diplomatic persons at Court is to be regarded not in any degree as a right of the person received, but as a courtesy extended to him. Secondly, that the Imperial Court is perfectly at liberty to define and prescribe the qualifications, conditions, and terms on which strangers shall be admitted into its society. Thirdly, if American citizens request you to present their wishes for admission at Court, you can only present them by complying with the terms and conditions prescribed. Fourthly, referring to the questions which have actually arisen, I think that you can properly, in all cases, give the occupation or profession of any person whose wishes you present. You cannot, indeed, undertake to assign the social position of each person; for that would be to discriminate, or to seem to discriminate, by European rules, between persons who, being all alike citizens, may justly claim to be equals in social position at home, and, therefore, equals in the consideration of this Government itself when they are abroad. It seems to me, however, that in many cases there are circumstances belonging to the persons you propose to present which may be properly stated, such as official position held by individuals at the time, or even at some previous time; distinctions arising from personal merit, such as scientific, military, or literary, or of a political character, and distinctness as founders of scientific, literary or humane institutions. But even when these suggestions are made in compliance with the rule of the Court, it is not to be claimed as a matter of right, or even as a matter of national comity, that the presentations of audiences shall therefore be granted. I have dwelt upon the subject longer than was due to any importance that it can claim. *It is peculiarly uncomfortable at the present moment to find American citizens leaving their country—a prey to faction and civil war—disturbing the Court of a friendly Power, and embarrassing our representative there with questions of personal interest and pretension.* Let the Emperor and Empress of France receive when they will, and as many or few as they will, and let all others, as well as those who are admitted, turn their attention to the question how they can serve their country abroad; and, if they find no better way to do it than by making their attendance in the saloons of the Tuileries, let them return home to a country that now, for the first time, and not for a long time, needs the active efforts of every one of its loyal children to save itself from destruction. Finally, above all things, have no question with the Government of France on this subject. Rather introduce nobody, however justly distinguished, than let a question of fashion or ceremony appear in the records of the important period in which we are acting for the highest interests of our country and of humanity. I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE—THE AMERICAN SQUADRON.

In the House of Commons on the 28th ult., Mr. WYLD asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether any communication had been made to the Government of the United States upon the withdrawal of the American squadron from the Coast of Africa; whether any attempt was made by the British Government to induce the President of the United States to prevent the use of the United States flag by foreign slavers on the West Coast of Africa; and whether any request had been made to the President of the United States to permit British ships-of-war, engaged in the suppression of the Slave-trade, to ascertain (during the absence of the United States squadron) the nationality of ships which might hoist the flag of the United States.

Lord PALMERSTON—A representation has been made to the United States Government that the number of guns stipulated by treaty to be employed by them on the coast of Africa for the suppression of Slavery are not now on that station. The answer given was that the necessities of war and of the blockade which they were establishing on the Southern Coast obliged them to withdraw from foreign stations part of their cruisers which had been there employed. Undoubtedly, this answer, though one cannot altogether contest it, is not a very satisfactory one, because it only amounts to this—that the *United States fail in executing the engagement of a treaty relating to a subject in which Englishmen take great interest, because the cruisers which ought to be employed there were employed in establishing a blockade which in itself was very injurious to the interests and commerce of this country.* [Hear, hear.] But I believe I am warranted in saying that *the President of the United States is very anxious to coöperate with Great Britain for the suppression of the Slave-trade.* [Hear, hear.] In what particular way that may be done, it is not at present for me to say, but I am satisfied there is an earnest desire on the part of that people to employ all the means they have at their disposal to put down the Slave-trade; and in proof of that I may mention, what indeed I stated on a former evening, that an American citizen who was convicted of acts in furtherance of Slavery now lies under sentence of death in New-York.

Mr. WYLD reminded the noble Lord that he had not given any answer to the last branch of his question. At present the whole of the Slave-trade on the coast of Africa was carried on under the United States flag.

Lord PALMERSTON—My honorable friend must be aware that no permission given merely by the President of the United States can be effectual. Such a right of search as he contemplates can only be exercised under a treaty sanctioned by the Senate.

ALGERIA AS A COTTON FIELD.

In the French Senate on the 27th ult., M. MICHEL CHEVALIER expressed the wish that the interests of colonization should be promoted as much as possible by the Government. There were very strong reasons for colonizing Algeria. That country now costs France about forty millions annually, and if that expense could be lessened by an improved system of colonization, the Minister of Finance would be thereby assisted in his task of presenting the Budget *in equilibria*. France was, moreover, bound in honor to follow up the work of colonization, or it would be said in Europe that she was powerless in that respect. The present moment was favorable for the attempt, as the rupture in America had in a measure closed the road to emigrants, of whom 300,000 left Europe every year. A well directed policy would attract the majority of them to Algeria, which would offer at least as many resources for them as the much-boasted banks of the Ohio and Mississippi. The United States in 1790 had a population of less than 4,000,000, whereas now the number exceeded 28,000,000, and the quantity of land in cultivation had been doubled. Any emigrant arriving there might purchase land at 16 francs the hectare, (2½ acres,) and the sales amounted annually to 1,800,000 hectares. In Algeria, the sale of land in 1861 barely amounted to 2,000 hectares, and from the high price demanded, 100 francs per hectare and upwards, purchasers were deterred from presenting themselves. There was a second point which facilitated the establishment of foreigners in the United States, and that was that naturalization might be now obtained after one year's residence. There was another thing wanting in Algeria, and that was encouragements to production on the part of the Government. France had expended much blood and treasure in Algeria, but all would be without any beneficial result so long as the European population continued so small. There were in Algeria 40,000,000 hectares of land, and yet there were not more than 200,000 European settlers. Suppose, for instance, that a maritime war should break out—there was no cause for anticipating such an event, but men should reason on all hypotheses—were a war to break out, Algeria was incapable of defending herself, and if France experienced reverses at sea, Algeria might be lost. A numerous European population was necessary for her defence. Had one-half of the emigration that had gone towards America, during the last ten years, been directed to Algeria, she would now have a European population of 1,500,000, safe from all attacks.

TONE OF THE GERMAN PRESS.

From the Bremen Weser Zeitung, Feb. 14.

We cannot permit the formal opening of the English Parliament last week to pass at this time unnoticed. English throne speeches and addresses no longer bring to view there what draws the particular attention of the Press that is not British. The opening of Parliament this year, however, is accompanied by circumstances quite unusual, and has, upon the very critical impending question—the question of the relations between England and the North American Union—given an answer at once so direct, and for a time conclusive, that we must take notice of it. And the more so, because the language is that of frank avowal of the English policy, which, as we think, is seldom put before us unless in a very imperfect manner. Almost with the like satisfaction with which we greeted on our part, the enlightened and patriotic solution given by the Cabinet at Washington, somewhat contrary to general opinion, to the unfortunate affair of the *Trent*, we can now express our contentment with the treatment of this matter by the British Government, and with the support given to it in the conduct of the leaders of the opposition. A large portion of the English Press had unfortunately made out of this occasion a very little-to-be-envied notoriety, and the weight of authority which foreigners till then were apt to impute to those organs, suffered iterated and significant diminutions. The leading statesmen of the Government alone—Lord RUSSELL and Lord PALMERSTON, together with the leaders of the Tory opposition, Lord DERBY and Mr. D'ISRAELI—comprehended that they were somewhat superior to their managers of the English Press, the *Times* and *Post*, the *Herald* and *Press*; and it may be assumed that their understanding of the relations with the North American Union, as brought into view by the action of the Ministry, and in the speeches of their followers in the debate on the address, is not the reflection of a temporary revolution of opinion, but are the fixed principles which from the beginning of the American crisis have been prevalently held, in relation to the condition of their transatlantic kindred offshoots, that all would endeavor to avoid an open breach with them, and believed in the possibility of removing any cause for it. Thus there is an end in this respect of much of the odium which their organs have brought upon them. Their rude, malicious, childish assaults seem to be, then, less an incitement to hostilities, than a sort of patriotic make-believe which they can upon any occasion reconsider. In this connection, we also do not forget that an estimable portion of the English journals had cautioned their inconsiderate crazy colleagues to observe a generous example of moderation, and we esteem these latter organs so much the more because they, upon the infliction of the grave, absolute and public wound upon British national pride and self-esteem through the action of the American captain upon the English packet, exposed themselves to the peril, and preached reason and conciliation, for which they were decried as unpatriotic. Next to the journal of the friends of Peace, and of the Manchester party, we have here a sheet whose constant course and great stedfastness of purpose give such great interest to the perusal of its articles that we esteem it above all, and it has by such means attained the honor of being regarded as Lord RUSSELL's organ, we mean the *Daily News*, and so has it in reality become. The latest Blue Book and the speeches of the honored veteran of English liberalism, who is a thoroughbred aristocrat, but no shoot of Younkerdom, admonish us that the *Daily News* in fact reflects truly and correctly the sentiments of the noble Lord.

To this statesman, more than any, is due that not yet highly enough rewarded service, the earnest endeavor to bring about a pacification which has secured the world's peace for the next age. It is possible that he took the first false step with England which led to this international difficulty—we mean the too hasty recognition of belligerent rights of the South—it does not in itself fall under censure; at any rate generally and throughout the United States this step did not give the least possible idea that Southern secession was held as "*un fait accompli*"—and from another stand-point he may be more readily set right; and since then every further step of Lord RUSSELL, including his relation to the *Trent* question, showed that it was by him that the reëstablishment of peaceful intercourse with America was to be brought about, and this aim, he has, we think, attained. All the prominent personages of both Houses of Parliament have given to his policy their unanimous approval, and as the deportment of LINCOLN and SEWARD has relieved England and other doubters on this side of the ocean from the idea that the fate of the American Union lies in the hands of a rabid populace, people in Washington may infer from the proceedings in the British Parliament, that in England, also, the sceptre is not wielded by a rabid Younkerdom. The great result of the opening of the Parliament is still that *peace between England and the American Union remains certain for the next month.* This is confirmed also by the sudden wheeling about which the war-instigating English Press at this moment exhibits. The next consequence of this will be much greater encouragement to the Federal Americans, and great discouragement to the Confederates. If the Union Government follows up the dawn of the much-needed and pleasant change which is ushered in, with some important success in Kentucky, there needs but short time only to strike down the Secessionists.

So long as England holds her present attitude—and according to the remarks of the British Ministry upon the efficiency of the blockade of the Southern ports, another occasion for difference is put out of the way—the Government of the Union has nothing to fear from abroad, *and from certain indications may rather more reckon upon England as an ally.*

Another interesting moment in the opening of the new Parliament is presented by the overflowing, but not exaggerated, demonstrations of respect for the memory of the honored Prince Consort—of this, however, on another occasion. To-day we shall only notice the most interesting particulars resulting from the first sessions of the rulers of the British nation; of eventualities we cannot speak out with the needful intelligence. We are, as yet, far therefrom. Lord PALMERSTON made a leading speech upon results, but we are not apprized of any rejoinder; and here we say, that if the gray-headed leader of Parliamentary reform, Lord RUSSELL, should close his lifetime of statesmanship with the solution of the English-American question, no nobler copestone could be placed upon his works.

VERY LATEST BY THE AFRICA.

[By Telegraph via Queenstown.]

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, March 2.

Prince NAPOLEON in a speech in the French Senate, demands that the French troops evacuate Rome.

A Committee of the Prussian Chamber of Representatives has passed resolutions recognizing the Kingdom of Italy.

RIO JANEIRO, Feb. 8.—Coffee—Good firsts, 6$800 reis. Shipments since last mail, 68,000 bags. Stock, 270,00 bags. Freights for the Channel, 55s.@60s.

BAHIA (no date).—Sugar—White, 2$600 reis; Brown 2$100 reis.

PERNAMBUCO (no date).—Sugar—Stock, 31,050 bags. Cotton—Stock, 11,500 bags. Freights, 60 shillings.

PESTH, Saturday, March 1.

VIRGIL SZILAGGI, barrister, formerly member of the Hungarian Diet, has been arrested. A circular of the Governor-General of Hungary, states that the provisiorum will be maintained until the Diet arrives at a solution of the pending constitutional questions.

VIENNA, Saturday, March 1.

The journey of the Arch-Duke MAXIMILIAN to Paris and London is adjourned, the negotiations for his candidature for the Mexican throne having encountered difficulties.

ATHENS, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

The royal troops are within a quarter of an hour's distance of Nauplia. The Government intends organizing a general arming of the population in provinces threatened by insurrection. Athens is tranquil, but all the coffeehouses and certain streets are militarily occupied. The King is expected back.

ROME, Saturday, March 1.

The Italian Cabinet openly accuses the Government of Ticino of maladministration, in having confiscated the Episcopal benefices, and demands the annulment of the confiscation restitution of the acquired rights, and compensation for the maladministration. The Italian Government finally threatens to retaliate by suppressing the Helvetic College, connected with Borromeo College.

DRESDEN, Sunday, March 2.

The Princess SIDONIE, the King's daughter, died yesterday evening of typhus.

TURIN, Saturday, March 1.

It is rumored that the Ministry has resigned, but the King has not accepted the resignation.

The *Costuzione* believes the King's journey to Naples is postponed.

MADRID, Saturday, March 1.

According to advices from Tanjiers, the Lieutenant of the *Sumter* has been released. The Federal vessels are watching the *Sumter*, which remains stationary at Gibraltar.

ALEXANDRIA, Saturday, March 1.

The Prince of Wales has arrived and left for Cairo, the Nile and Upper Egypt. The Prince will remain in Egypt about a month.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Funds continued quite steady, but business was dull.

Consols closed at 93¾@⅞.

Money very abundant.

The Bank Bullion had decreased £145,340 on the week.

BARING BROTHERS & Co. report American Securities firmer, with little offering.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, March 1—A. M.

COTTON.—The *Brokers' Circular* says: "There has been a good steady demand throughout the past week, which holders have freely met, and no quotable change can be made in the prices of American. Surats have been active, and prices are ⅛d. higher. Other descriptions are unchanged. Sales of the week, 54,250 bales, including 14,640 to speculators and 9,040 for export. Yesterday (Friday) the business was about 10,000 bales—one-half for speculation and export, the market closing firm, at the following quotations:

Fair Orleans	14½d.	Middling Orleans	13d.
Fair Mobiles	13¾d.	Middling Mobiles	12⅞d.
Fair Uplands	13½d.	Middling Uplands	12⅝d.

Stock on hand, 452,460, of which 170,680 bales are American. Indian Cotton at sea, 177,000 bales."

Trade at Manchester is quiet, but full prices are maintained.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report Flour slow at former prices, 27s.@31s. Wheat steady at Tuesday's rates; Red Western, 10s. 6d.@11s. 10d.; Southern, 12s. 1d.@12s. 2d.; White Western, 12s. 6d.@12s. 8d.; Southern, 12s. 8d.@13s. ⅌ cental. Corn quiet; Mixed, 29s.@29s. 3d.; White, 34s.@37s. ⅌ quarter.

PROVISIONS—Beef quiet, but steady. Pork dull, and again rather lower. Bacon quieter; 35s.@36s. for L. M. and C. C. Lard in good demand at 40s.@42s., and in retail at 43s. Tallow steady, but inactive; North American, 44s.@46s.

PRODUCE—The *Brokers' Circular* reports: Ashes steady; Pots, 33s. 6d.@34s.; Pearls, 33s. Sugars firm and fully 6d. dearer. Coffee in better demand. Rice unaltered; sales of Carolina at 33s. 6d. Fish Oils dull and unchanged. Linseed Oil, fair demand, 34s. 9d.@35s. Petroleum Oil sells at 2s. 2d.@2s. 4d. ⅌ gallon. Naval stores very dull; small sales of Resin at 13s. for Common, and Spirits Turpentine at 70s.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROS. & Co. report: BREADSTUFFS without improvement. Supplies of foreign have fallen off. IRON dull—quotations unchanged. COFFEE very firm. SUGAR steady and partially 6d. dearer. TEA unaltered; Common Congou, 1s. 2d. RICE very quiet. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE, 65s.@66s. SPERM OIL, £94@£95; Cod, £40@£39 10s. LINSEED OIL scarce at 34s. 9d. TALLOW quiet, 45s. 9c. for Y. C.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, March 2.

The COTTON market yesterday closed quiet and unchanged. Sales 7,000 bales, including 3,000 to speculators and exporters.

BREADSTUFFS dull. WHEAT quiet but steady.

PROVISIONS steady and unchanged, except that BACON and PORK are rather easier to purchase.

LONDON, Saturday, March 1.

Consols closed at 93¾@93⅞.

American Securities firm.

HAVRE, Thursday, Feb. 27.

COTTON—Sales of the week 6,500 bales New-Orleans *tres ordinaire*, 166 francs; do. *bas*, 159 francs. Stock 86,000 bales.

PARIS, Saturday, March 1.

The Bourse closed flat. Rentes 69f., 15c. in liquidation.

OPERATIONS IN THE WEST.

GEN. POPE'S POSITION.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI IN THE FIELD, NEAR NEW-MADRID, Mo., Tuesday, March 4, 1862.

Marching orders were issued on Thursday night, and on Friday morning, Feb. 28, the division was on its way for New-Madrid. The roads were in fine order for the infantry, and there was no great difficulty in moving the baggage train. We encamped the first night some twelve miles from Commerce. The second had the interesting feature of a skirmish of our cavalry and some rebel cavalry, near Sykeston, in which we took four prisoners and three small rifled cannon, one of our men being slightly wounded. We encamped at night at Sykeston, on the Bird's Point and Fulton (Ark.) Railroad. About 2 o'clock on Sunday morning we had a terrific storm of thunder, lightning and rain, and gained a rough experience of camp life. The camp was flooded, but the men continued in good spirits, especially as there was expectation of a fight before night. The roads were bad and the day cold, such weather as March usually brings to us in Ohio. At night we camped in order of battle not more than nine miles from New-Madrid. The night was cold, ice forming near an inch thick. We were moving early in the morning, the men eager to see the enemy, and growing more impatient at every step.

At 1 o'clock P. M. we had approached within about two and a half miles of the town, and the tops of the houses, and the smoke and steam from the steam and gunboats were plainly visible. At this point SANDS' Battery and the Twenty-seventh Ohio were sent forward, the infantry in and on either side of the road as skirmishers. Having advanced about one mile, the line of battle was formed, the Seventh Illinois Cavalry, and some companies of the Second Michigan Cavalry, on the right and left flanks. The Forty-third Ohio was on the left, west of the road, the Thirty-ninth Ohio on the right of the road, across a lane cut by the enemy to defend themselves in case of an attack on their fort. Immediately in the rear of the Thirty-ninth were the Sixty-third Ohio on the extreme right: the Twenty-sixth Illinois and the Eleventh Missouri was on the left, in the rear of the Forty-third Ohio.

The report was that there were five gunboats at the river wharf, and about five thousand troops in and about the fort, just beyond the southern part of the town. There had been some earthworks thrown up on the road by which we approached the town, but they were not defended. We learned also that Columbus was evacuated and that the force had moved to an island about ten miles above the town, which was strongly fortified, and accounted for the presence of the gunboats at New Madrid.

As the line of battle was being formed, a gunboat from the upper part of the town threw a shell, which burst at a short range in mid-air. They fired at intervals, but the range was short. Soon, however, they began to play more accurately on the right wing, and the cannonading was as brisk as we could desire. The shot and shell fell in and around the Thirty-ninth and Sixty-third in a style that few of us had ever seen before, and the courage of the men was fully tested. They stood firm, and gave indications of as much unconcern as if they were veterans.

We occupied our position near two hours, during which the infantry and cavalry did not fire a shot, and only a few guns of our artillery were heard. It was reported that one of our artillery shots smashed the wheel-house of a gunboat.

At about 4 o'clock, Gen. POPE gave orders for the force to fall back three-quarters of a mile and prepare for the night.

The order was obeyed without any confusion, and the men rested well in their tents, and talked over the wonders of the day.

The casualties of the day were as follows:

Killed—LOUIS NINE, Company B, Thirty-ninth Ohio; a shell struck him in the lower part of the bowels, killing him instantly.

Wounded—WM. VAN HORN, Company G, Thirty-ninth Ohio; a piece of shell struck him on the shoulder, the wound is not serious.

One of the Michigan Cavalry, Company I, whose name I have not heard, is reported to have his arm torn off. I hear, also, that an artillerist was wounded in the leg slightly.

L. BESSE, Seventh Illinois Cavalry, Company M, was shot in the foot by a comrade in dismounting.

To-day we remained in position of last night till 2 o'clock P. M., when the whole force fell back in line of battle, and are now encamped principally in corn-fields north of the town.

THE CHASE AFTER PRICE.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

CAMP HALLECK, CROSS HOLLOWS, Ark., Feb. 26, 1862.

THE REBEL CANTONMENT.

About two miles below the Cross Hollows, and just below a large and inexhaustible spring, are the ruins of an encampment or cantonment, built and recently occupied by three regiments of Confederate troops. The houses, 153 in number, were of uniform size, each being 20 by 40 feet. These buildings, I am informed, were erected by contract—one man, a Mr. VAN WINKLE, being the contractor for the whole number, for which he received or was to receive, $150 each for the delivery of the lumber and the brick for the chimneys. Besides these, which were built for the accommodation of the men, a large number of houses were erected for the storage of forage and provisions, and for stables, &c. These still remain. The buildings cost, I am told, $30,000. A large amount of provisions and forage were burned by the rebels, on leaving the place—the whole amount of property thus destroyed, and, therefore, lost to the Confederates, is estimated at $60,000. The barracks alluded to were arranged in the most systematic manner—one broad street running the entire length of the encampment, and the houses being built so as to front on this street. They are, furthermore, separated into three distinct sections or districts, each of which was occupied by one regiment—the first, as you pass down the creek, by Col. MCNAIR's regiment, the second by Col. MCRAE's, and the third by Col. LABAR's. The first two named are Arkansas regiments, the other from Louisiana. Col. LABAR was in command of the post at the time of the "stampede."

Two good grist mills are situated in close proximity to the barracks. These have been seized by the Federal authorities, and are now at work for the Government. All the mills in the neighborhood are similarly employed, including two or three on War-Eagle Creek, some ten or fifteen miles east of Cross Hollows. In these mills a large quantity of corn and flour was found. But little difficulty is experienced in finding wheat and corn sufficient to keep them in operation constantly; and as beef and pork, forage, &c., are found in abundance, it is unnecessary to haul supplies to the army of anything except the smaller rations, such as coffee, sugar, salt, candles, soap, &c.

EXPEDITION TO FAYETTEVILLE.

As you have before now learned by telegraph, an expedition of 500 or 600 cavalry, and one battery of artillery, under command of Gen. ASBOTH, went to Fayetteville on Saturday, and returned yesterday. On entering the town, it was found to be occupied by a small body of the enemy's cavalry. A charge was made upon them, when they fled precipitately, and all escaped except two killed and six taken prisoners, two of the latter being Lieutenants and two Sergeants. Gen. ASBOTH then raised the "Stars and Stripes," and many of the ladies (the men had fled) signified their approbation by waving their handkerchiefs. Several large buildings, erected by the rebels, and occupied by them as storehouses, had been burned by the retreating foe, and, whether intentionally or otherwise, one or two fine dwellings had also been destroyed by them. Fayetteville is the county seat of Washington County, and is the central business point in North-western Arkansas. From Cross Hollows it is distant about twenty miles.

THE COUNTRY—THE PEOPLE, ETC.

On my journey hither, I saw but few houses that had not been left vacant, and few farms that had not been, in a greater or less degree, laid waste by the one or the other of the two armies that passed by them in such rapid succession. Especially was this universal destruction of property observable after crossing the State line. The inhabitants, with scarcely an exception, had fled in terror from their homes, some of them leaving everything behind, as if a moment's delay would endanger their lives. In some instances, even the dishes were left upon their tables, where, apparently, while in the enjoyment of their meals, they had been seized with affright, and left in the utmost confusion and consternation. The few who remain, some of whom have come into camp, report that this universal terror among the people was occasioned by the horrible stories told them by Gen. PRICE and his army, as to the consequences of remaining at home. They were told that the men would be pressed into the Federal army, and placed in the front of every battle, and that the women and children would be subjected to every indignity imaginable. Thus, by the use of means which only the servants of their commander-in-chief, the devil, would adopt, these people were scared out of their wits, and by their credulity were induced to leave their comfortable homes to pillage and destruction. A few of the men have returned, and seem surprised that they are neither killed nor wounded; and they now see their folly in running away, while, had they remained at home, they would have been able to save much, if not all of their property.

I am assured by several "natives," with whom I have conversed, that there is yet a Union feeling among the people, which would have manifested itself long ere this, had it not been that they were oppressed, down-trodden, and made to bow humbly before the god of secession. Their means of information, except through lying rebel sources, was entirely cut off, and many, in their ignorance, had learned to regard the success of the rebel army as a forgone conclusion, and had made up their minds to submit tamely to its Government. In this feeling, Union men, as well as rebels, participated, and, of course, under such circumstances, a state of public sentiment was soon established, which would not admit of the least opposition to the supposed permanent Government of the Confederate States. Thus, the Union feeling, as far as it extended, was subdued.

But, although there may be many good, loyal citizens in the country, our army cannot distinguish them from *pretenders* and *hypocrites*—"wolves in sheep's clothing"—and, no doubt, our camp is daily visited by traitors who enter it in the garb of citizens, only to obtain information and return to the rebel army. The danger to be feared from this source cannot well be avoided, unless *all* citizens be excluded from the lines; or, if found within them, detained. We are in the enemy's country, surrounded by them—if not in armed bodies, by those who are capable of giving information of our numbers and movements, and willing to do so. The natural advantages are all against us; but, notwithstanding all this, our men are in excellent spirits, confident of their ability to hold the country, and only anxious for an opportunity to prove their efficiency.

UNION REFUGEES.

Two Union ladies arrived at Col. CARR's headquarters last night, going North. They had walked all the way from Fayetteville, where they had lived, and were availing themselves of the opportunity afforded by the presence of our troops at that place to leave the country.

Affairs in Kentucky.

DOINGS IN FRANKFORT—ANOTHER STAY-BILL PENDING—SENTIMENTS OF YEAMAN AND FISK, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, March 7, 1862.

The Senate has passed the Million Loan bill, allowing the banks to pay out the United States Treasury Notes in redemption of their circulation, and requiring the banks to receive these Treasury Notes "so long, and no longer, as said notes shall be and remain a legal tender, under the laws of the United States." The House Loan bill differs somewhat from the Senate. The House, 59 to 21, has passed a Senate bill declaring the fact of the defendant's being in the National army service to be sufficient cause, in all actions, to give further time to said defendant to file his answer, and no judgment shall be rendered by reason of his default, while he continues in the military service of the United States. This act remains in force one year. The House yesterday, by 41 to 31, passed a bill suspending courts, except in penal and criminal cases, until the 1st of November next. The Senate is understood to entertain grave doubts about its constitutionality, expediency and justice, and may reject it, notwithstanding Mr. WOLFE's amendment, adopted by the House, that "all contracts made after the passage of this act shall be enforced according to the laws now in force, and judgments shall be rendered in such cases, and executions issued and satisfied, as if this law had not passed." Stay laws, at the best, are considered dangerous precedents, *ex post facto*, impairing, weakening, violating the obligations of contracts, encouraging and tending to general demoralization and anarchy, and the forerunners of sweeping bankrupt laws. The question is asked, "What right has the State to collect taxes from citizens, whom, instead of protecting, it debars from collecting debts even to pay its taxes?"

All military restrictions on trade to Nashville were removed yesterday. Collector COTTON now grants permits for nearly all kinds of merchandise, except munitions and whisky, to merchants as well as sutlers.

Persons who left Murfreesboro, the 27th ult., say the rebel army was in full retreat, and may not make a stand short of Stevenson, Decatur, or Chattanooga.

The *Journal* remarks: "We have the highest authority for saying that, of the Mississippi troops sent into this State, not one in twenty of the common soldiers resided in the cotton-growing and slaveholding portion of their State. A very considerable number of them were poor Irish and German laborers, who went into the army to save their own lives."

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, March 8, 1862.

The House, yesterday, 72 to 6, passed a bill directing the Governor and Council of the Provisional Government of Kentucky to refund all the public revenues seized upon, collected, or in any wise appropriated by them or by any one acting under them; declaring said Governor and Council bound to answer personally, out of their own estates, for said revenues; holding all of said Government's officers and agents and sureties liable for all the State revenue at any time in their hands or control, and respectively bound to answer, personally, out of their own estate, for such revenue; authorizing immediate proceedings against them, and a lien by the State upon the estate of each and all defendants, against whom judgments are recovered under this act, for the satisfaction of such judgment, interest and costs; and providing that nothing herein shall release any officer intrusted with the custody or collection of the revenue, or the taxpayer, from responsibility, in consequence of their having paid the revenue of the so-called Provisional Government. PONTIAC.

The Steam Battery Merrimac.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Since writing my first communication, my attention has been called to an article substantially to the same effect, by Mr. SCHUYLER, in the *Evening Post* of yesterday. He mentions one of the facts which I had intended in this communication to adduce in support of the suggestions I then made. The case of the *Empire*, mentioned by him, would seem of itself to be sufficient proof, but in the present excited state of some of our citizens, it may not be amiss to call attention to a few more out of the many instances which can be brought to bear on the subject.

The river steamer *Isaac Newton*, while under but little headway, was attempting to make her berth at the wharf in Albany. The engineer, mistaking a signal, ran her forward instead of backward. She struck the wharf with comparatively but slight velocity, but her bow cut through the timber bulkhead, and penetrated fully six feet into the rock and earth filling behind it.

When the *Adriatic* was launched, she crossed the East River, and struck the pier on the opposite side, cutting through the timber, and into the wharf, between six and seven feet.

In neither of these cases was there any material injury sustained by the vessels.

In East Boston, about two years since, a merchant vessel of about 1,400 tons burden was launched, and owing to the failure of the appliances for checking her way, she crossed to the other side of the channel. With only the speed she acquired from the launching ways, her stern penetrated into the wharf some eleven feet. This wharf had a front of one hundred feet—it was built of masonry on its face and side, and was backed up with rock ballast running off at an angle of 45 degrees, and with earth closely compacted by years of wear. The vessel was not perceptibly injured.

In the reconstruction of the Lighthouse on Minot's Ledge in Boston Bay, a *wrought-iron* scaffolding was put up, the vertical supports of which consisted of seven solid wrought-iron posts, thirty-five feet long, ten inches in diameter at the base, and eight inches at the top. They were set into the ledge a depth of five feet, and strongly connected together at the top by iron plates and radial tie rods. The ledge itself is eight feet below high water mark. Subtracting this distance and that to which the posts were sunk in the rock, (five feet,) the scaffolding stood 27 feet above water.

In the winter of 1857, during a snow-storm, a wooden vessel of about 700 tons burthen, loaded with cotton, ran into this iron work, breaking off entirely several of the posts, bending others, and completely carrying away the entire structure. She passed over the ledge, and went ashore on the south side of the Bay. On close examination *no injury was perceptible on any portion of her frame*. The red paint marks (from the iron posts) on her stem and bows, showed that she had struck them "head on," but no other evidence of the collision was visible.

In attempting to run down an armed ship, it is, of course, to be assumed that some of the vessels would be disabled before reaching her. This would be more likely to take place if the assaulting vessels were side-wheel steamers, than if propellers, and if the contest took place in smooth water, enabling the enemy to fire his guns with more precision. But even with these disadvantages he could not pay attention to a number threatening him from different points at the same time. We are not, however, compelled to wait for him to get into smooth water, nor to confine ourselves to side-wheel steamers. We have screw steamers to put to this service, which would present a smaller mark and comparatively run but little danger of being struck.

If these latter were used, and in addition, their bows were plated with iron, which could be done at little expense and loss of time, the chances are that not one out of five could be stopped before completing its work.

A. W. CRAVEN, Civil Engineer.

NEW-YORK, March 13, 1862.

LAW REPORTS.

Liability of Telegraph Companies for Delay in Transmitting Dispatches.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Jonathan C. Bryant et al vs. The American Telegraph Company.—This was an action to make the defendants liable for an alleged delay in transmitting a telegraphic dispatch, to the extent of an indebtedness claimed to have been lost in consequence.

The complaint alleged that in 1860 the plaintiffs were creditors of J. H. Sturdy & Co., of Providence, R. I., to the amount of $12,000, on certain promissory notes, and that through the negligence of the defendants they were prevented from collecting such indebtedness.

The plaintiffs claimed that one of that firm was the owner of a house and lot in Providence, which was of sufficient value to have paid this indebtedness, and which, by the laws of the State of Rhode Island, could not be attached while the owner was in the State. That the owner was in this City on the 24th of February, 1860, and that the fact coming to their knowledge, a dispatch was directed by them to parties in Rhode Island to proceed by attachment against the house and lot referred to, and deposited with defendants for transmission. The plaintiffs paid for sending the dispatch, as alleged, $3 10, and stated to the operators the necessity for its *immediate* transmission. The plaintiffs also claimed to have agreed to pay any additional sum required to secure the immediate dispatch of the message.

They alleged that the dispatch did not arrive for about three hours and a half after the deposit with the defendants, and that within that time the debtor returned to Rhode Island, thus defeating the proposed proceedings in attachment.

It appeared that a mortgage which was then unrecorded, was afterward recorded and the property sold under it.

The defendants claimed that the debtor did not arrive in his State until some time after the receipt of the dispatch by the plaintiffs' agent, and that the attachment could have been issued before his arrival, had due diligence been exercised. A nonsuit was asked on this ground, which the Court refused.

The questions of fact were then submitted to the jury, who found for the plaintiffs for $13,481 90, with interest.

B. & S. D. Cozzens for plaintiffs; Goodman & Jessup for defendants.

Counsel in Abbreviated Crinoline.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Mason.

Miller vs. Miller.—In this case the plaintiff, Mary E. Miller, yesterday appeared in Court attired in the Bloomer costume, and obtained an order for the publication of service on her husband, from whom she desires a divorce. Her papers being regular, the order was granted and she departed, apparently satisfied with herself and enjoying the astonishment of counsel in pantaloons, created by her advent among them.

Forgery with Intent to Utter.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke and Leonard.

John Tomlinson and another vs. The People.—The prisoners were convicted of forgery in September last. The offence charged was the second degree—that of having a forged check in their possession with intent to utter. Appeal was taken and the matter was now before this Court on a writ of error. Decision reserved.

Wm. F. Howe for appellant; S. R. Garvin for the People.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, before Judge MCCUNN, Michael McEvoy was tried and convicted of an assault upon Samuel Page with a knife, on the 11th of July last. Remanded for sentence.

Patrick Shaughnessey was tried and convicted of an attempt at petty larceny, and remanded for sentence.

Eva Vandeverre (colored) pleaded guilty to robbing a soldier named Edward Sullivan of $48, at a house of prostitution. Sentenced to the City Prison thirty days.

Thomas Gray, a seaman, pleaded guilty to assault and battery upon Sarah Ann Cannon, at a dance house in Water-st. Sentenced to the City Prison five days.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Gould.

Forrest et al. vs. Fanshaw.—Judgment construing will in accordance with views expressed in opinion.

New-York Life Insurance Company and Trust Company vs. Ross and others.—Judgment construing will in accordance with views expressed in opinion.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

The Bank of the State of New-York vs. Lane, et als.—Motion denied, without costs.

Before Justice Mason.

Corning et al. vs. Glenville Woolen Company; Isham et al. vs. The same.—Motion must be denied, with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Moncrief.

Coughlin vs. Dinsmore.—Allowance $50; granted.

Before Justice Barbour.

Weeks vs. Camp.—Case settled and left in the Clerk's office.

Moore vs. Westervelt.—Order of substitution granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 14, 1862.

$5,000	U. S. 6s '81..Reg	93¼	30,000	Amer. Gold..b60	101⅝
5,000	do	93⅛	10,000	do	101½
25,000	do	93	10,000	do....b30	101⅝
38,000	U. S. 6s '81..Cou	93	50,000	do....at60	101½
37,500	do	93⅛	20,000	do	101⅝
500	do	93¼	7	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	88¼
500	U. S. 6s '81, Oreg. WarLn. ½ yearly	92¾	33	do	88
5,000	do	93	15	Pacific M. S. Co.	95⅝
2,000	U. S. 5s 1865	91	110	N. Y. Cen. R.	83⅞
20,200	Trea. 7 3-10 p.c.N.	100	350	do	83¾
1,000	Ill. Coupon B., '60	88½	50	Buf. & St. Line R.	120
1,000	Ill. Canal B., '60.	87½	250	Erie Railway	36⅛
2,000	Ill. Coupon B., '77	90	100	do	36¼
9,000	Ill. Coupon B., '79	90	100	do	36⅜
600	Ill. War Loan	89	50	do....s30	36¼
23,000	Missouri State 6s	53⅝	50	Erie R. Pref.	61½
27,000	do	53¾	50	do....s10	61⅝
5,000	do....s60	53⅝	50	do	61⅜
1,000	Louisiana St. 6s.	70	13	do	61¼
11,500	N. Y. Cen. 6s	95	1000	Erie R. As. scrip.	90
1,000	E. R. 4th M. Bds.	86	60	Harlem R	13¼
1,000	Hud. R. R. 1st M.	105½	100	Mich. So. & N. Ind.	24¼
1,000	Hud. Riv. 3d M. Bs.	82½	50	Ill. Cen. R. scrip.s60	65¼
2,000	do	82	50	do....s60	65½
5,000	Hud R.R. Con. bs.	76	100	do	65⅞
5,000	Mich. C. 8 ⅌ c. old	98½	25	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	110¼
3,000	M. C. 8 ⅌ c. 1st M. S. F. C. B.	104	150	Gal & Chic. R.	69½
12,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	73	100	do....b30	69¾
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	94	1310	Cleve. & Tol. R.	47½
1,000	C. & N. W. 1st M	46½	100	do....b30	47⅝
5,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.	17	200	do....b15	47⅝
10,000	Gal. & C. 1st M.	100	10	do	47¼
1,000	Clev. & T. S. F. B	85¾	5	Chi. & R. I. R.	57¾
10	Bk. of Commerce	87¾	100	do	57½
5	Amer. Exc. Bank	88	20	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	64½
35	do	88½	103	Mil. & Pr. Du C. R.	24½
5	Metropolitan Bank.	95½	58	do	24¾
25	do	[illegible]	75	do	24⅞
40	Park Bank	101	50	do	25
50	Peoples' Bank	90	90	do....b60	25
11	Del., L. & W. R.	[illegible]	50	do....b30	25
			46	Mil. & Pr. Du C. 2d. Pr.	56

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C. b3	93¼	200	Harlem R.	13⅛
50,000	do....b60	93⅜	100	do....b30	13⅛
22,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Reg.	93⅜	50	Harlem R. P....s30	33
5,000	U. S. 6s '73, Reg.	89	100	do	32¼
2,000	U. S. 5s '74, Coup.	86½	100	Mich. Cen. R.	58
5,000	U. S. 6s '67	93¼	50	do....b30	58¼
10,000	U. S. 5s, '65	91	50	Panama R....s60	121
10,000	Missouri St. 6s	53⅝	9	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	65½
13,000	M. So. S. F. Bd.	91	400	do....b10	66¼
3,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	47	150	do	66¼
53	Bank of Commerce.	88	200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	18¼
30,000	Am. Gold	101½	100	Gal. & Chic. R.	69⅝
45,000	do....b30	101½	150	do	69⅝
10,000	do....b60	101¾	50	do....b30	70
100	Cum. Coal Pref.	8¼	600	Clev. & Toledo R.	47⅝
35	Erie Railway	36¼	50	do	47⅝
500	do	36½	50	do....s10	47⅝
200	Hudson R. Railroad	37			

FRIDAY, March 14—P. M.

An increased strength was manifested by the Stock Exchange to-day, partly from the English advices by the steamer of the 1st March, which are more cheerful in their temper toward American credit than for several months past. The London letters represent a much improved interest in our Government and Railway Securities, and some of them look forward to an active business in that market should the successes of the National arms, then known on the other side, be followed up by further victories. These letters were written before the capture of Fort Donelson. An intimation of what would probably take place at that point was received on the day the steamer sailed from Liverpool, but the day before she left Queenstown. The leading speculative Stocks to-day, were Erie, common and preferred, and Illinois Central, as affected by the English news, and Cleveland and Toledo, and Galena and Chicago among the Western shares. Toledo touched 48 ⅌ cent., and Galena sold as high as 69⅞ ⅌ cent. The annual report of the latter, showing a clean balance sheet and a cash surplus equal to 2 ⅌ cent. toward the July dividend, has attracted a fresh interest in the stock. The prices paid for Erie and Erie Preferred are the best known during the present season—the highest previous advance on the former being to 36⅛, and on the latter to 61¼ ⅌ cent. They sold respectively this afternoon 36⅞ and 62 ⅌ cent., with signs of a more general and vigorous speculation than for several months past. The shares of the New-York Central were steady at 83¾@83⅞, cash, and 84, short option to the buyer. Pacific Mail also holds steady at 95@95¼ ⅌ cent., and for Panama 121 ⅌ cent. was paid, seller's option. Missouri and Tennessee State Stocks were comparatively dull. Illinois State Stocks were higher and in demand.

For Government Securities of all kinds the demand was firm. The 7.30 ⅌ cent. Treasury Bonds touched par, and the Funded Stocks of 1881 sold at 93@93¼ ⅌ cent. The 5 ⅌ cents. of 1874 rose 1½ ⅌ cent., selling as high as 87 ⅌ cent.

Late in the afternoon, the General Market left off firm about as follows:

New-York Central	83¾	Mich. Guaranteed	48⅜
Erie	36⅝	Pacific	95
Erie Preferred	61⅝	Illinois Central	66¼
Toledo	47⅝	Missouris	53⅝
Rock Island	57⅝	United States 6s, '81	93
Galena	69¾	American Gold	101½
Mich. Southern	24⅝		

The market is strong for the City Bank Shares. The bids, to-day, are advanced 2½ ⅌ cent. on Merchants', 2 on Shoe and Leather, 1 on Ocean, 1 on Importers', New-York and Nassau, and 9 ⅌ cent. on Seventh Ward:

New-York	91	Bank of the Republic	93
Manhattan	125	Bank of N. America	85
Merchants'	92½	Hanover	70
Mechanics'	98	Irving	65
Union	91	Metropolitan	95½
Phenix	91	People's	80
North River	65	East River	82
Fulton	115	Market	85
Butchers' & Drovers'	107	Nassau	88
Merchants' Ex.	78	Shoe and Leather	92
Seventh Ward	120	Corn Exchange	90
State of New-York	85	Continental	80
Commerce	87¾	St. Nicholas	80
Broadway	125	Marine	100
Ocean	71	Commonwealth	80
Mercantile	101	New-York County	85
American Exchange	88	Imp. & Traders'	94
Chatham	70	Park	100½

There is an improved demand for the Railway mortgages. Erie fifths 1½ ⅌ cent. up, and Illinois Centrals 1 ⅌ cent. up. The following are the bids on other descriptions:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	95	Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. asst. bs.	72⅝
N. Y. Cen. sixes, sub.	90	N. Indiana firsts	90½
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	100	N. Ind. Gosh. Line	89
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	102½	M. S. & N. I. s. f., 7 ⅌ c.	91½
Erie firsts, '68	105½	Pac. R. 7s, gt'd. by Mo.	50
Erie seconds, ext. '64	99	Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c., '75	94
Erie seconds, '79	100	T. H. & A. firsts 7 ⅌ c.	94½
Erie thirds, '83	92	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	87
Erie fourths, '80	86	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, 2d series	46½
Erie fifths, '88	77	Chi. & N. W. seconds	17
Hudson firsts, '69	105	N. J. Cen. firsts	101
Hudson seconds, s. f. '85	99	N. J. Cen. seconds	103
Hudson thirds, '75	82	Galena & Chic. firsts	100
Hudson conv. '67	76	Gal. & Chi. seconds	98
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	99½	L. E. & Wab. firsts	77¼
Harlem seconds, '64	90	Del. Lac. & W. firsts	104
Mich. Cen. 8 ⅌ c. '69-'72	98½	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	85½
C., Bur. & Q. 8 ⅌ c., '82	98½	M. & P. DuC. firsts, pref.	79
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. firsts	93½	M. & P. DuC. seconds	56
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. seconds	92		

The market for Money works with ease, though the rates to Brokers are still quoted at 6@7 ⅌ cent., according to the class of collateral borrowed upon. Gold continues weak at 101½@101⅝ ⅌ cent., and Exchange, in consequence, is dull at 112@112½ ⅌ cent. The course of the market on both Gold and Bills on London has put at fault many of our shrewdest and oldest financial heads, as it will doubtless surprise some of our London cotemporaries, who have been most industriously croaking of depreciation and ruin to the paper currency of the United States.

We notice the formation of a new Banking-house at No. 38 Wall-street, under the name of FISK & HATCH. Mr. FISK has long been favorably known as paying teller of the Bank of the Commonwealth, and Mr. HATCH as the cashier of the Bank of Jersey City since its organization in 1856. Their card appears in our advertising columns.

The Secretary of the Treasury this morning directed the Sub-Treasurer in this City to receive no further deposits of United States Notes, of the existing issue, returnable in kind, but to make his subsequent certificates of deposit payable in such United States Notes as may be made a legal tender. The reason for this change is, that the existing United States Notes are made receivable for Customs as the equivalent for Gold Coin, and as the interest on the Public Debt is payable exclusively in Coin, which should, in contemplation of the recent act, be derived from Customs, the policy of the Department will be to retire the existing issue as early as practicable. As, however, the new legal tender Notes are not yet ready, the Sub-Treasury will continue their payment out in satisfaction of all disbursement drafts and checks. The following is the order issued to-day:

OFFICE ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE U. S., NEW-YORK, March 14.

Under instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, I hereby give notice that all certificates bearing five per cent. interest hereafter issued for deposits of United States Notes, will be payable in whatever notes may have been made a legal tender by act of Congress, and may be, at the time when repayment shall be called for, paid out usually to public creditors.

JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer U. S.

The accounts from London by the *Africa* this morning, are to Saturday afternoon, March 1. The American news at that time was to Saturday, Feb. 15, including an intimation of the probable capture of Fort Donelson. This news reached London the morning of March 1, and caused an improved demand for our Stocks. The circular of SATTERTHWAITE, of the day before, reports:

"There continues to be a firm market for American Securities, the only exception being in Illinois Central shares, which have declined $2 50 on the announcement of a call of $5, payable March 10. United States 5 ⅌ cent. bonds, 1874, are in demand at 66½; and Virginia 6 ⅌ cent. at 48. Railroad bonds of all kinds are being steadily absorbed, and large amounts are difficult to meet with. Erie Third Mortgage Bonds are 78½, ex the 1st of March coupon, having advanced exactly the value of the coupon since the 14th inst. Some considerable purchases of Atlantic and Great Western 7 ⅌ cent. convertible bonds (New-York and [illegible]tion) have been made at 63½. Detroit and Milwaukee bonds are still wanted, but few, if any, come to market."

And a letter of the following day, from a correspondent of the *Commercial*, says:

"Our intelligence from New-York to-day reaches to the 15th of February, with further particulars of the occupation of Roanoke Island. On the whole there is an obvious growth of *the impression in England that the struggle will be terminated this Spring*. American Securities have been consequently buoyant, and the improvement has been greatly stimulated by the receipt of large orders from your side. United States 5 ⅌ cents, which left off yesterday at 67, have been freely bought to-day at 68½. Illinois Central also have had a recovery of 2 ⅌ cent. Eries are firm, and the operations in these and most other descriptions have been very extensive.

Within the last few days also there has been a disposition to buy the shares of the lines connecting with the oil districts both in the United States and Canada, commercial people being disposed to anticipate that the predictions of extraordinary results from those sources will be rapidly fulfilled."

The following are the current quotations, to-day, for out-of-town Bank-Notes, of GWYNNE & DAY, who have removed to No. 21 Wall-street, corner of Broad:

	Dis.		Dis.
New-York State	3-10	Mobile, Ala.	35@—
New-England	1-5	New-Orleans, La.	35@—
New-Jersey	½@¾	Ill., Wis. and Ky.	1½@2
Philadelphia	1-5	Ohio and Indiana	⅜@
Interior Pennsylv'a	½@¾	Missouri	10@—
Baltimore	⅜	Free Indiana	2@—
Maryland	1½@2	Tennessee	35@40
Virginia	5@35	Michigan Ins. Co.	1@—
North Carolina	35@—	Canada	par.
S. Carolina and Ga.	35@—		

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at the port of New-York, for the week ending March 13, and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Entered at the port	$2,284,984	$945,885	$1,920,936
Thrown on market	2,389,221	2,014,743	2,159,888
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	$28,780,945	$19,795,706	$11,418,460
Thrown on market	29,695,161	18,639,450	12,704,776

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	2,235	$770,637	229	$69,893	452	$210,567
Mf. of Cot'n	1,512	304,986	585	94,425	294	88,054
Mf. of Silk	372	320,147	39	48,744	85	98,096
Mf. of Flax	834	218,456	37	5,068	358	48,799
Miscellan's	227	88,580	—	—	52	11,566
Total	5,200	$1,702,801	890	$218,130	1,241	$457,082
		218,130				1,702,806
Total entered		$1,920,936	Total marketed			$2,159,888

The Sub-Treasury receipts to-day were $685,847, including $74,000 for Customs; payments, $1,564,483; balance, this afternoon, $6,195,727.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 14, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 68 bbls. Ashes, 12,000 bbls. Flour, 280 bbls. and 400 bags Corn Meal, 6,566 bushels Wheat, 5,288 bushels Corn, 5,255 bushels Rye, 1,560 bushels Barley, 1,303 bushels Oats, 3,023 bushels Malt, 5,476 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,460 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 50 bbls., at $6 for Pots, and $5 75 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Sales, 150 mats Java, at 26½c., and 50 bags Maracaibo, at 23c. ⅌ ℔.

COTTON—Dull, lower and unsettled. Middlings, 26½c.@28c. ⅌ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Shipping brands of State and Western Flour have been in fair request to-day, at somewhat firmer, though not quotably higher, prices. Trade brands have been in limited demand at former rates. Sales have been confined to 12,850 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 25@$5 40; inferior to choice extra State at $5 50@$5 70—chiefly at $5 55@$5 60; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 25@$5 40; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 45@$6 10; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 50@$6 25; inferior extra Ohio at $5 70@$5 75; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 80@$5 90 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 25@$5 40
Extra State	5 50@ 5 70
Superfine Western	5 25@ 5 40
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 45@ 6 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 50@ 6 25
Inferior extra Ohio	5 70@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 80@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 95@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 75@ 5 85
Extra Genesee	5 75@ 6 85
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 80@ 6 85

Southern Flour is inactive and depressed; sales 900 bbls., at $5 70@$6 05 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6 10@$7 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is in demand, including superfine at $5 30@$5 40; extra at $5 50@$6 50 ⅌ bbl.; sales 1,000 bbls. Rye Flour continues inactive at $3@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is inquired for at $2 90 for Jersey; $3 25 for New-Haven, and $3 25 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Buckwheat Flour $2@$2 10 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in very moderate demand at about previous figures. Sales, 24,000 bush., including White Western at $1 45; Red Western (Winter) at $1 40; Milwaukee Club at $1 32 in store; red State, part at $1 37; red Jersey and Pennsylvania, at $1 40@$1 41, ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in fair demand at essentially unchanged rates. Sales 46,500 bushels, at 58½c.@61c. for Mixed Western, in store and afloat; and 58½c.@59c. for New Yellow Jersey and Southern, in shipping order, ⅌ bushel. Oats rule quiet, including Canadian, at 38c.@39c.; Western at 38c.@40c.; State at 39½c.@40½c., and Jersey at 38c.@40c., ⅌ bushel. Rye is in more demand, at 80c.@83c. from dock and delivered, ⅌ bushel; sales 9,400 bushels. Barley is in light supply and fair request. Sales 11,600 bushels, including Canada West, at $1, and State, at 85c.@90c. ⅌ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is pretty active and firm at from 75c.@90c. for poor to prime ⅌ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Have been very quiet to-day at previous rates, including last year's crop at 12c.@20c. ⅌ ℔.

IRON—Sales 200 tons No. 1 American Pig, at $21 ⅌ ton.

LEAD—Has been inactive, at former prices.

MOLASSES—Sales have been light to-day, having been confined to 90 hhds., including Porto Rico, at 35c.@37c., and Cuba Muscovado, mainly at 28c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in moderate request, including No. 1, at $6 75@$8 50 ⅌ 280 ℔s. Spirits Turpentine has been sparingly purchased at $1 07½@$1 10 ⅌ gallon. Nothing new in other descriptions.

OILS—The demand has been fair for Fish and Linseed Oils, at full prices. Other kinds unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more demand, and has been quoted firmer; sales, to-day, 1,100 bbls., part at $13 62½@$13 75 for Mess, here; $10 75@$10 87½ for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Dressed Hogs, 5¼c.@5½c. ⅌ ℔. 541,316 Hogs were cut and packed in New-York and Brooklyn, from Nov. 1, 1861, to March 11, 1862. Cut Meats continue quiet at 5¼c.@6¼c. for Hams, 4¾c.@5c. for Shoulders, ⅌ ℔. Bacon has not varied; sales 850 boxes, at 6¼c.@7½c. ⅌ ℔. Lard is in moderate request at former rates; sales, 1,250 tcs. and bbls., poor to choice, at 7½c.@8¾c., and 400 kegs on private terms, ⅌ ℔. Beef is unchanged; sales since our last, 135 bbls., at $14@$14 25 for extra Mess, and $12@$13 for plain Mess, ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$21; India Mess, $23@$24 ⅌ tc. Beef Hams, $16@$17 ⅌ bbl. Butter continues in demand at 10c.@14c. for Western, and 15c.@21c. for State, ⅌ ℔. Cheese in request at 6c.@8c. ⅌ ℔.

RICE—Sales to-day 70 tcs. Carolina, at $6 75@$7 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

SEEDS—Clover is in demand, and is quoted very firm at 7⅝c.@7¾c. for good Seed, ⅌ ℔. Other kinds are inactive.

SUGARS—Sales to-day comprised 850 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico, at 6¼c.@8c. ⅌ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 85,000 ℔s., on terms not ascertained.

TEAS—The auction sale to-day was quite spiritless. The catalogue was mainly composed of Black, and was only partially sold, as owners were reluctant to accept the prices which buyers were offering. A few lots of Souchong were disposed of, at 44½c.@51½c., and Powchong at 31c. ⅌ ℔. The private trade was likewise limited, though prices were very firm, and the principal holders were not eager to sell.

WHISKY—Sales to-day, 900 bbls. in lots, at 25½c.@26½c., mainly within the range, ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—A very moderate business was reported to-day, at about previous quotations, though ship-owners were asking rather higher rates. For Liverpool—Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. ⅌ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 6½d.@7½d.; Corn, 6d.@6½d., ⅌ bushel; Beef, 4s. 6d. ⅌ tc.; Pork, 3s.@3s. 3d.; Bacon and Lard, 20s., by steamer, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Butter and Cheese, 22s. 6d.@25s., and by steamer at 40s.; Tallow, 20s. ⅌ ton; Hops, ½d. ⅌ ℔. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 7½d.@8½d. ⅌ bushel; Pork, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d. ⅌ tierce; Bacon and Lard, 25s.; Butter, 25s.; Tallow, 20s.@22s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 7½d.@8d. ⅌ bushel; Pork, 3s. 4½d.@3s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Beef, 5s.@5s. 6d. ⅌ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 25s.; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 6d.@25s.; Oil Cake at 25s.; Tallow, 22s. 6d.@25s. ⅌ ton. For Antwerp—Flour, 2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.

Real Estate Sales—MARCH 14.

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

House and lot on N. s. 48th st., 306 ft. W. of 6th-av.	$6,250
8 lots on Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn, 25x100, each $250	2,000
4 lots on Smith and Ainslie sts., Brooklyn, 25x100, each $400	1,600
12 lots on Devoe and Ainslie sts., Brooklyn, 25x100, each $250	3,000
3 lots on Leonard and Ainslie sts., Brooklyn, 25x100, each $400	1,200
1 lot on 19th-st., 150 feet west of 5th-av., Brooklyn	75

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

John Bell	Glasgow	New-York	Feb. 19
Caledonia	Glasgow	New-York	Feb. 22
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 22
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 26
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 26
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 5
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Portland	Mar. 6
America	Liverpool	Boston	Mar. 8
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 12
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 12
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 15
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 16
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 19
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Mar. 22
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 29
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 26
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Ap'l 5

FROM AMERICA.

Bremen	New-York	Southampton	Mch. 15
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Mch. 15
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Mch. 19
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Mch. 22
Caledonia	New-York	Glasgow	Mch. 22
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Mch. 26
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Mar. 29
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Mar. 29
America	Boston	Liverpool	Mar. 2
John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	April 1
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	April 2

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe by the steamships *City of New-York* and *Bremen* will close at the New-York Post-office to-day (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at......5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at......5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at......5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

ANY INFORMATION OF CHARLES SEMANS, of Maryland, will be thankfully received by his friends. Address TAYLOR, Box No. 111 *Times* Office New-York City. Philadelphia, Penn., Wilmington, Del. and Maryland papers please copy.

DRY GOODS.

A NOVELTY.

FLOUNCED ROBES WITH SHAWLS TO MATCH
THE DRESS AND SHAWL FOR $3 50.
Foulard Silk......50 cents per yard.
Grisailles, one yard wide......60 cents per yard.
Will be opened on MONDAY, 10th inst.,
At LEGRAIN'S,
No. 729 Broadway, corner of Waverley-place.
ALSO,
RICH EMBROIDERED PLAIN HANDKERCHIEFS
the balance of an Importer's stock, 50 per cent. under regular prices.
BLACK THREAD VEILS, FROM $2 50,
and a fine choice of French Linen Cambric Sets.
LEGRAIN,
No. 729 Broadway, corner of Waverley-place.

359 WINDOW SHADES. 359
NEW DESIGNS FOR 1862.
PRIVATE DWELLINGS, CHURCHES AND STORES
GOLD BAND, FRESCO AND HOLLAND SHADES,
In stock, or made to order,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT
359 G. L. & J. B. KELTY'S, BROADWAY, N. Y. 359

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS
WET BLACK SILKS,
WET LACE CURTAINS,
WET ENGLISH HOSIERY
We have just received the above goods. Sold on account of the Insurance Companies yesterday at auction.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

SPRING CLOTHING
AT WHOLESALE.
I have now in store a large stock of new made goods for men and boys' wear, to which I would invite the special attention of cash buyers.
N. A. KNAPP,
No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

AT R. H. MACY'S, NOS. 204 AND 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st., you will always find a full stock of ribbons, laces, handkerchiefs, embroideries, white goods, fine flannels, housekeeping goods, curtain laces and muslin, hosiery and under-wear, ladies' made up under-clothing, &c. N. B.—The only house in New-York that sells ladies' dollar kid gloves for 63c., (by mail 69c.,) and always a full assortment of sizes and colors.

ZEPHYR WORSTED FROM 12 1-2 CENTS. Stocking Yarn, 75 cents; nice fitting Corsets, 75 cents. Skirts, 50 cents. best steel; ladies' Under-garments Combs, Brushes, fancy goods and small wares. N. B.—Alexandre's Gloves, English and German Hosiery, Werley's Paris Corsets, cheap, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st....east side.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF DRY GOODS up town—all bought before the advance in prices—sheetings, shirtings, prints, ginghams, dress goods, carpets, oil-cloths, etc., at low prices.
GEO. KEYES, No. 343 8th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, FURNISHED or unfurnished, can be had with good board on moderate terms, in a family where there are but few boarders; about three minutes' walk from 3d or 4th av. cars. Apply to Mrs. SUTTON, at the second brick house west of 4th-av., in 87th-st., Yorkville.

BOARDING.—A LARGE AND ELEGANT FRONT parlor on the second floor, with bedroom adjoining, to let, furnished or unfurnished, with board, suitable for a gentleman and his wife or a small family, as two other rooms can be added, if desired. References exchanged. Apply at No. 104 2d-av.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suites of rooms, on the second floor, may be engaged after the 20th of April; also, suites on the third floor after 1st of May, in a private family. Apply at No. 42 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET a nicely furnished second floor, separately or together, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. Dinner at six. No. 34 West 29th-st.

DESIRABLE APARTMENTS.—A SMALL family, permanently located, 28th-st., near Broadway, would rent, with board, four pleasant rooms, second story, to a family of three adults, from April 1. Price $20, per week. Persons who respect the Sabbath preferred. Address Box No. 2,607 Post-office.

A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM ON THE SECOND floor to let, with board, in a private family; hot and cold water, bath room, &c., on same floor; also, back parlor. Address Box No. 2,406 Post-office, or apply at No. 199 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

ROOMS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, and in a pleasant location, to let, with partial board, if desired, in a private family, who do not intend moving in May. Apply at No. 42 St. Mark's-place.

A SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET—FURNISHED or unfurnished, with board; also single rooms, in the first-class house No. 26 14th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY A widow lady, child and nurse, in a private family, or where there are but few boarders; unfurnished room will answer. Address H. F. H., Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR MAN, WIFE, CHILD and maid, at Harlem or Tarrytown. Address A. P. C., No. 248 Madison-av.

TWO ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD, ON the fourth floor of No. 52 East 16th-st., near Irving-place. References exchanged.

MACHINERY, &C.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE.—A STEAM engine, 8-inch cylinder, 2 feet stroke, 15-horse power band wheel 8 feet diameter, 10-inch face, with pump, heater, and 30 feet 20-inch wrought iron pipe, all in perfect order. Also, a locomotive boiler, 20 feet long, 40-inch diameter, with 45 2-inch tubes and patent damper, 25-horse power. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Another victory, or what is the same thing, another evacuation by the rebels, is chronicled this morning. New-Madrid is now in our possession—the rebels having left it on Thursday night. Some fighting took place on Thursday between the rebel gunboats and our siege batteries. They left behind them a quantity of guns and stores. There is a report that Island No. 10 is also evacuated.

It appears from our Washington dispatches that all the rebels have not yet left the vicinity of the Lower Potomac. One of our steamers, while passing the batteries at Aquia Creek on Thursday night, was fired at six times, though none of the shots took effect. Gen. Hooker is understood to have expressed the opinion yesterday that the rebels had not abandoned Fredericksburgh, and this demonstration on the Potomac seems to warrant this belief.

In effecting their retreat from Manassas, the rebels are reported to have used five hundred cars and from thirty to forty locomotives. This amount of rolling stock, however, not being found sufficient, a large part of the army moved south by the Warrenton Turnpike, and thus exposed itself to pursuit. It is not yet known whether this division of the rebel forces was ascertained in time to be availed of.

There is nothing new from our Army at Manassas this morning.

Our latest dispatches from Fortress Monroe report everything quiet there. The rebel steamer *Merrimac* was still undergoing repairs at Norfolk.

By the arrival at this port of the United States steam-transport *Delaware*, we have advices from Port Royal, S. C., to Monday afternoon last. They are not of special importance. Gen. Sherman had issued a general order announcing the appointment of Edward L. Pierce, by the Secretary of the Treasury, as General Superintendent and Director of all persons engaged in the cultivation of the land and the employment of the blacks. The order also contains a letter of instruction from Secretary Stanton to Gen. Sherman, directing him to afford protection, subsistence and facilities, so far as may be consistent with the interests of the service, and the duties and objects of his command, to all persons having the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to collect, keep and dispose of cotton, rice and other property abandoned by the original possessors. We have received by the *Delaware* letters from our special correspondents, giving full details of the late expedition to Fernandina, Fla., which will be found extremely interesting. The main facts have before been stated, but many particulars are now given which make our knowledge on the subject complete.

We learn from Winchester that a skirmish took place on the Strasburgh road on Thursday afternoon, between twenty-six of our cavalry engaged in foraging, and a party of about two hundred of Ashby's rebel cavalry. Our men covered the departure of the teams, and retreated slowly to Winchester, skirmishing as they proceeded, and succeeded in reaching the town without the loss of a man, while the enemy lost several killed and wounded.

Reports have reached Washington that Gen. Beauregard has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate army, and that the evacuation of Manassas was at his suggestion. It is further said that Gen. Beauregard has left Tennessee and arrived at Richmond, though the truth of this latter report is regarded as doubtful.

A letter in the Boston *Journal*, dated Key West, March 1, partially confirms the reported evacuation of Pensacola by the rebels. Many of the guns, it was said, had been removed from the sand batteries and Fort McRae, and sent to Mobile. Probably the 10,000 troops whose arrival at Memphis with Gen. Bragg is reported, formerly garrisoned the fortifications about Pensacola.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the resolution to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to make equitable arrangements with contractors of steam machinery who have failed to perform their contracts, was passed. A joint resolution was reported from the Military Committee, which authorizes the President to assign the command of troops in the same field or division, without regard to seniority. It also gives the President power to dismiss any officer, if he shall see fit, without a Court-martial. Objection was made by Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, and Mr. McDougall, of California, and the resolution was laid over. A bill to authorize the building of a steam iron-clad ram, and steam gunboats, and to complete the Stevens Battery, was introduced by Mr. Hale, and referred. Mr. Harris, of New-York, introduced his bill to confiscate the property of rebels, and it was referred. The case of Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, was taken up, and Mr. Powell spoke at considerable length in self-vindication. Mr. Davis replied to Mr. Powell, and after some further debate, a vote was taken on the resolution to expel, and it was rejected, 28 to 11. The Senate went into Executive session, and afterwards adjourned until Monday.

In the House, the Senate joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Flag-officer Foote, his officers and men of the Western Flotilla, was unanimously passed. The Senate resolution tendering thanks to Lieut. Worden, was referred to the Naval Committee. The Pacific Railroad bill was reported from the Special Committee, and made the special order one week from Tuesday next. The Tax-bill was then considered in Committee of the Whole until the adjournment, which was until Monday.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday several bills were reported favorably, among them the one to consolidate the several acts relative to the District Courts in this City. Notice was given of a bill for the appointment of a Receiver-General, and for the transfer to his hands of certain trust funds now in the hands of County Treasurers. Among the bills passed was one relative to terms of imprisonment in the State Prisons, and allowing convicts to earn a commutation of their sentences, and one to prevent Supervisors from holding any other town or county office. The resolutions complimentary to Gen. Scott, and providing for the presentation to him of an album, were referred to a Select Committee. The bill to repeal the Church Property act, passed in 1855, was debated in Committee of the Whole, but was not finally disposed of.

In the Assembly, the bill to prevent the traffic in swill milk was reported favorably; also the bill to confer the power to inspect steam boilers upon the Metropolitan Police; also the bill to amend the law for the collection of taxes; also the bill relating to taxes and assessments in this City; also the bill to prevent bribery and corruption; also the bill for the construction of a railroad in Tenth and other streets in this City; also the bill to regulate the business of pawnbroking. A general bill to provide for the payment of claims for organizing, equipping and subsisting troops was reported, and will be considered in Committee of the Whole on Tuesday. The bill to compel railroad and stage companies to furnish seats to all their customers was reported adversely, but was recommitted for further consideration. A substitute for all the Metropolitan Health bills, before the Special Committee, was reported. The bill to amend the act for the better regulation of the New-York Firemen was ordered to a third reading. The bill to organize the Militia, and to provide for the public defence, was referred to a Select Committee of Thirteen to report complete. A motion to consider the proposed prohibitory amendment of the Constitution was lost, 52 to 51.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival of the steamship *Africa* at this port yesterday, we have advices from Europe two days later than were previously received. The papers relative to the Southern blockade had at length been presented to both Houses of Parliament. They are quite voluminous. The last dispatch is from Earl Russell to Lord Lyons—the one already noticed as expressing the belief of the Earl that the blockade is effective. The news from the Continent is interesting, but not specially important. The Liverpool cotton market was quiet and unchanged. Provisions were steady; Breadstuffs dull. Consols were unchanged.

Gen. Benham has been ordered to Boston to look after the harbor fortifications.

A letter from Ship Island, dated Feb. 25, states that the ship *Undaunted*, from Boston, had landed all her horses (140 in number) in good order. The officers at the island had visited the ship, and were much pleased with the arrangements on board for the care of the animals.

Capt. Baldwin, of the United States ship-of-the-line *Vermont*, narrowly escaped death by suffocation, from the fumes of charcoal, a day or two before the schooner *J. W. Chapman* left her. Chilled with cold, a charcoal fire was kindled in a brazier in his cabin. Afterwards a servant entered, replenished the fire, and retired. The next visitor found Capt. B. stretched upon the sofa in an insensible condition, and it was with great difficulty he was restored to consciousness. At last accounts he was recovering.

A statement made by Adjt.-Gen. Hodson, of Maine, shows that that State has furnished 21,829 men for the National service. Of this number, 1,086 have enlisted in other States; 325 are in the army and 2,865 in the navy.

At Trial Term of the Common Pleas, before Judge Brady, the verdict of a Jury now made the American Telegraph Company responsible for a debt claimed to have been lost by reason of delay on the part of the Company in forwarding a paid dispatch to Providence, Rhode Island. A female in Bloomer costume yesterday appeared before Justice Mason, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, and obtained an order for publication of service in an action for divorce against her husband.

The Stock market was firm yesterday, and prices advanced on Government Securities and the Erie and Western shares on the *Africa's* advices of renewed interest in London in American Stocks. Gold, 101½; Exchange, 112@112¼.

The principal demand for Flour, yesterday, was for shipping brands, which were quoted somewhat firmer. Wheat was in very moderate request. White Corn, Rye and Barley were pretty actively sought after at essentially unchanged rates. Provisions were generally less active; Mess Pork was quoted rather dearer. The transactions in Coffee, Molasses, Rice, Hops, Hemp, Candles, Dyewoods, Fruit, Metals and Naval Stores were limited. Sugars were inquired for, as were, also, Chemicals, Fish, Hay, Hides, Leather, Whale, Sperm and Linseed Oils, Tallow, Tobacco and Whisky. The Tea sale was quite spiritless. Light freight engagements were reported.

The Mexican Monarchy—A Hitch in the Bargaining.—The negotiations, intended to place the Archduke Maximilian on the throne of Guatemozin, appear to hang fire. The exact nature of the difficulty is not stated; but the secret no doubt lies in what the lawyers might term a failure of consideration. France, who alone has been tricked into a support of the project, has discovered that Austria will give no territory in exchange for the appanage of her Archduke, and will lend no aid of ships or bayonets to maintain on his perilous seat the elect of a free people. All possibility of benefit to French interests, arising out of the present campaign in Mexico, is, therefore, terminated; and it only remains for the French Emperor to retire from the enterprise with the best grace attainable in the circumstances. The difficulties now referred to are doubtless raised for this object.

It is also highly probable that the Archduke himself dislikes the adventure. The experience of monarchs, thus imposed upon an indifferent or a reluctant people, is not calculated to hearten him; for, immediately beneath his eyes, is evidence of the sorrows that sometimes beset the paths of such princes, and plant thorns in the ermine-facing of their crowns. Otho of Bavaria was placed on the throne of Greece by the voice of the people, prompted by the Great Powers. As the Greeks owed their independence to the latter, it may be supposed they accepted the nominee with grateful submission, and it might be supposed that unto him and his dynasty would they cling all the days of their national life. But Otho, like Maximilian, is a German, not a Greek. He is not a part of the people; coheres in no way with their character and traditions. Hence the growth of a decided feeling of discontent throughout his little Kingdom, ripening into insurrection, and likely at this very moment to furnish him a reason for resuming a residence in Munich. Armed intervention of France, or Austria, or Russia, may enable him to hold his own; but the necessity of such assistance will prove how false is his claim to be the chosen monarch of a free people, and will show that to retain his crown, he must rule with autocratic rigor, upon principles borrowed from the late dynasty of Naples. A liberal himself, Maximilian must revolt at the future this Grecian drama predicts for him. Nothing is more probable than that his objections form no unimportant part of the actual obstacles. And it is not, as matters now stand, the interest of any of the three intervening Powers that those obstacles should be removed.

Returning English Sentiment.

The tide of popular opinion in England in regard to our war upon rebellion has been turning in favor of the National cause for several weeks. The position of the Ministry has become more stable. The arts or intrigues of the Confederate emissaries in London to poison the British mind, and to misrepresent the effective nature of our blockade, are less damaging. Even the great cotton interest of Manchester has virtually taken sides with the North, as the surest means of reopening the cotton ports—insisting that the blockade should be scrupulously respected until time is afforded for removing with the strong arm of the National authority the cause which rendered it necessary. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs is more and more of the same opinion, and the events arriving out from this side were, at the latest dates, daily vindicating the wisdom of his judgment. The Liberal Press throughout the Kingdom is also taking the part of the Government of the United States, as against the recognition of the rebellious conspiracy constituted at Richmond for its overthrow.

In addition to these signs of political and manufacturing reaction in our favor, we have now, by the *Africa*, the unmistakable signs of the turn of financial confidence in London. The great moneyed interests of the Stock Exchange, reawakened to the elasticity and power of our Government, at home, by the practical results of the Winter campaign against the rebellion, are gradually, but surely returning to a substantial confidence in its credit as well. They had only received one or two installments of our victories, and these not the most important, in the month of February. But their letters by the present mail afford the gratifying assurance that they were already willing to trust to the ultimate and complete, if not early, triumph of the National cause. They refer to a sensible revival in the inquiry for our Stocks and the probability that the attention and speculation of the English public would be greatly increased toward them should the succeeding mails from this side confirm the swelling tide of victory.

But with all this, the studied efforts of a portion of the London Press, including the *Times*, to misrepresent the state of affairs with our Government, were continued as if to break the force of events in our favor which were so nearly impending. Only the day before the first intimation reached England that Fort Donelson was invested and would probably fall, the leading journal contained an editorial article, founded upon the grossest misapprehension, or pretended ignorance, it may be, of the situation of the war, and filled with the most scandalous misrepresentation of the state of popular and commercial sentiment in regard to its continued and vigorous prosecution. Nothing like this article, for its reckless misstatement of facts, has yet appeared in any reputable London journal, and we may add that its mendacity finds no sign of plausibility, much less apology, in the nature of any of the advices which went out from New-York from the first to the middle of February, and from which the writer is or ought to be presumed to speak. There was not so much as a pretext before him to assert that Wall-street demanded the stoppage of the war, short of success, or that "the potent phrase is heard, and is growing into a more potent voice, that in some way or other this war must be settled." The steamer of the 12th February, from this side, whose letters and papers must have been before this writer on the 28th, carried out the most exultant and confident feeling from Wall-street in regard to the events and prospects of the war, and no single word from any loyal or respectable mercantile or banking source, of doubt or misgiving of the ultimate result, or of distrust in the ability, the resources and the credit of the Government, to make our triumph sure. We turn to the files of the New-York papers of that week, in vain, for any fact in the current political and financial events of the day, for any market report, for any report of the state of trade, at the time, upon which to assert that our "merchants and bankers and trading classes" were deploring the withering ruin from hour to hour of the Atlantic cities, "their warehouses empty, property valueless, *and trade dying!*" The reverse of this was perhaps more distinctly and unqualifiedly reported by the mail in question than on any previous occasion. The state of trade and the condition of financial confidence almost to buoyancy, have been improving, with each recurring success of the National arms, ever since.

So much for the misrepresentation of Wall-street. The capture of Roanoke and Fort Henry was known to this London journalist. The one is called an annoying descent upon the coast of the enemy; the other the capture of "an earthwork on the Tennessee, which, even if followed by the capture of the stronger neighboring fort on the *Constantine*, (the Cumberland seems never to have been heard of in the *Times* establishment,) is only one of the first of a long series of military preparations for the possession of two States which were never among the most zealous in the Southern cause!" A year of such successes, it is added, would only give the Government possession of Kentucky and Tennessee!! And in this vein of misrepresentation and style of argument, the leading English journal attempts to enlighten and prepare the English mind for the events which were then almost certain to succeed the achievements in North Carolina and Tennessee, which the writer is so hasty to depreciate.

"New-Madrid is Ours!"—So the President was informed yesterday in these jubilant words; and though the dispatches concerning the victory are as yet very unsatisfactory, the information is at least positive of a very important success for our arms in the extreme southeastern corner of Missouri. We were prepared for the news. The position of affairs preceding the capture was briefly thus: The rebel forces, on evacuating Columbus, divided into three columns; one going down to Memphis, another going to Jackson, (Tenn.,) where it is now fortifying; and a third locating itself at Island No. 10 and New-Madrid. The column going to the latter points formed a junction with the rebels under Jeff. Thompson, who for the last half year have been ravaging all this section of Missouri. They hoped here to make a stand to interrupt the transit of the National army down the river, while the rebels at Jackson would prevent our passage to Memphis by railroad. But, even before the evacuation of Columbus, a National column under Gen. Pope (the same General, it will be remembered, who bagged twenty-five hundred Missouri rebels about three months ago) had left the town of Commerce on the Missouri River, and marched southward by a somewhat circuitous route, with the intention of taking New-Madrid in the rear. We had news a few days ago that this force had reached the town, invested it, and was preparing to give the collective rebels battle. The details of the affair will doubtless reach us immediately. Not only has New-Madrid fallen but, by this success, Island No. 10, impregnable or to be impregnable, in the rebel style, has also virtually fallen into our hands. Indeed, it is reported to be already evacuated. That suddenly famous isle is located in the river some distance above New-Madrid, though owing to a bend in the river, it is really a short distance south of it, in point of latitude. This success clears the way to the rebel forts at Randolph, from whence it is but a step to Memphis!

Treason in Embryo—A Remarkable Document.

Our correspondent with the expedition which lately took possession of Fernandina, Fla., transmits us a number of letters, documents, memoranda, etc., which he picked up in the town after the hasty hegira of the inhabitants on the approach of the Union force. Among these, curiously enough, turns up a letter dated Washington, Jan. 7, 1861, written by Yulee, then United States Senator, addressed to "Joseph Finegan, Esq., Tallahassee, Fla.," which gives us a most interesting glimpse of the secret doings of the chief secession conspirators at that period. The telegraphic columns of the Times of that same day (Jan. 7, 1861,) contained the following Washington dispatch: "The Southern Senators last night (Jan. 6) held a conference, and telegraphed to the Conventions of their respective States to advise immediate secession." Now, the present letter is a report by Yulee, who was present at this "consultation," as he calls it, of the resolutions adopted on this occasion, transmitted to the said Finegan, who, by the way, was a member of the "Sovereignty Convention" of Florida, then sitting in the town of Tallahassee. The original of this remarkable historical document, which was probably written by Yulee in his seat in the United States Senate, is now before us. It is as follows:

Washington, Jan. 7, 1861.

My Dear Sir—On the other side is a copy of resolutions adopted at a consultation of the Senators from the Seceding States—in which Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, Mississippi and Florida were present.

The idea of the meeting was that the States should go out at once, and provide for the early organization of a Confederate Government, not later than 15 February. This time is allowed to enable Louisiana and Texas to participate. It seemed to be opinion [sic] that if we left here force, loan and volunteer bills might be passed, which would put Mr. Lincoln in immediate condition for hostilities—whereas if [sic] by remaining in our places until the 4th of March, *it is thought we can keep the hands of Mr. Buchanan tied, and disable the Republicans from effecting any legislation which will strengthen the hands of the incoming Administration.*

The resolutions will be sent by the delegation to the President of the Convention. I have not been able to find Mr. Mallory this morning. Hawkins [the member from Florida] is in Connecticut. I have therefore thought it best to send you this copy of the resolutions.

In haste

Yours truly D. L. YULEE.

Joseph Finegan Esq ("Sovereignty Conference")
Tallahassee Fa.

The following were the resolutions referred to:

Resolved 1. That in our opinion each of the Southern States should as soon as may be, secede from the Union.

Resolved 2. That provision should be made for a Convention to organize a Confederacy of the Seceding States, the Convention to meet not later than the 15th of February, at the City of Montgomery, in the State of Alabama.

Resolved, That in view of the hostile legislation that is threatened against the Seceding States, and which may be consumated [sic in original, for it seems his secession mania extended even into orthography] before the 4th of March, we ask instructions whether the delegations are to remain in Congress until that date for the purpose of defeating such legislation.

Resolved, That a Committee be and are hereby appointed, consisting of Messrs. Davis, Slidell, and Mallory, to carry out the objects of this meeting.

It will thus be seen that this remarkable letter, which breathes throughout the spirit of the conspirator, in reality lets us into one of the most important of the numerous secret conclaves which the plotters of treason then held in the Capital. It was then, as it appears, that they determined to strike the blow and precipitate their States into secession. But at the same time they resolved it would be imprudent for them then openly to withdraw, as in that case Congress might pass "force, loan, and volunteer bills, which would put Mr. Lincoln in immediate condition for hostilities." No, No! that would not do. (So much patriotic virtue they half suspected, half feared was left in the country.) On the contrary, "*by remaining in our places until the 4th of March, it is thought we can keep the hands of Mr. Buchanan tied, and disable the Republicans from effecting any legislation which will strengthen the hands of the incoming Administration.*" Ah! What a tragic back-ground, full of things unutterable, is there there! It appears, however, that events were faster than they, and instead of being able to retain their seats up to the 4th of March, they were able to remain but a very few weeks. Jeff. Davis withdrew on the 21st of January—just a fortnight after this "consultation." But for the rest, mark how faithfully the programme here drawn up by this knot of traitors in secret session, was realized. Each of the named States, represented by this cabal, did, "as soon as may be, secede from the Union"—the Mississippi Convention passing its ordinance on the heels of the receipt of these resolutions, on the 9th of January, Florida and Alabama on the 11th, Louisiana on the 26th, and Texas on the 1st of February; while the "organization of the Confederate Government" took place at the very time appointed, Davis being inaugurated on the 18th of February. And here is another plot of the traitors brought to light. These very men, on withdrawing from the Senate, urged that they were doing so in obedience to the command of their respective States. As Davis put it, in his parting speech, "the ordinance of secession having passed the Convention of his State, he felt obliged to obey the summons, and retire from all official connection with the Federal Government." This letter of Yulee's clearly reveals that they had themselves pushed their State Conventions to the adoption of the very measure which they had the hardihood to put forward as an imperious "summons" which they could not disobey! 'Tis thus that Treason did its work.

But how has Time brought round his revenges. A little more than a year after the date of this epistle, Yulee, the writer of the letter, and Finegan, the correspondent to whom it was addressed, were both at Fernandina, Fla. Suddenly before their affrighted gaze the fleet of the Union makes its appearance in the harbor. They and the rebel soldiery are fain to take to flight by the railroad, away from the wrath to come. And they were just in time, for one of Dupont's gunboats sent a shell into the rear car, and Yulee had but time to escape to the lagoons where he will have ample opportunity to meditate on the sacredness of that oath which he took to support the Constitution of the United States. Moreover—for this affair like the rest of the rebellion, is full of its dramatic elements—this same Florida railroad also plays a not unimportant part in the farce-fiasco of Yulee, Florida and secession. He and Finegan—Jew and Irishman—were co-contractors on it, and the Senator was constantly chasing Government for fat mail contracts and subsidies. He succeeded better than he deserved; but it is well known that it was because his Jew heart did not get all it craved that he urged the secession of Florida—and, like the base Judean, threw away a pearl richer than all his tribe.

The Work of Gen. Halleck.

Now that the three Southwestern Military Departments lately under Buell, Halleck and Hunter, are consolidated into one great Department under Major-Gen. Halleck, operations in that section will be carried on with a unity of purpose and an energy of spirit, the lack of which heretofore has produced delay and confusion. The desultory movements undertaken, and, under the circumstances, necessary, in Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, the Indian Territory and Arkansas, will now either entirely cease, or will be subordinated to the great purpose of expelling the armed rebels from the entire State of Tennessee, and from the States bordering on it southward to the Gulf of Mexico. Next to Eastern Virginia, this region is, both militarily and politically, the most important part of the rebel country. If the mountain lands of Northern Georgia and Northern Alabama are held by our troops, we will, with the foothold we already have in the mountains of Tennessee and Virginia, virtually have military control of all the vast slave region sloping southward from the Alleghanies. If the line of the Mississippi be in our hands, we likewise control the States bordering that great river on both sides to its mouth. In a political view, this region is no less important. The original school of secession conspirators looked almost entirely to the establishment of a great Slave Empire in the semi-tropical regions bordering upon the *Gulf of Mexico*. The Border States, to which we have thus far confined our military operations, were not expected nor desired to join the black oligarchic military Empire. They were looked upon rather in the light of outworks, to belong to the South, or to remain neutral, as they pleased, but really to be used as a barrier against the Abolition encroachments of the Northern States. At first extending from South Carolina to Florida, and sweeping from thence in a semicircle to the Rio Grande, the new Empire would speedily subjugate the feeble States of Mexico. Cuba and other West India Islands would be annexed, and all the negroes and peoples of other inferior races reduced to their normal condition of Slavery. The Gulf of Mexico would then form a central lake, round which would circle the States of the grand Confederation, whose corner-stone should be Slavery, and its rulers the lords of the plantation. This was the dream, fevered but gorgeous, of the conspirators who imagined they had fallen heir to the visions of Aaron Burr—such men as Slidell, Jeff. Davis, Toombs, Rhett and Wigfall. The military possession of the States immediately south of Tennessee by our troops will at once and forever destroy all such hopes. Further, in the five or six States contiguous to the line of operation of which we are writing, the slave system of the South, to sustain which this rebellion was really and ostensibly inaugurated, has its greatest development. In the States bordering on the Gulf, and for some distance up the Mississippi, the population is divided into about one-half slave and the other half nominally free; while the slave element is massed in various districts, so as to give it there a prodigious predominance. This element is at once strength and weakness to the rebellion; but it is at our option to dispose of it in such a way as that it shall at least not add to the rebel power. Of this whole section of country, from our present lines of operation on the north to our line of operation on the southern Gulf coast, we give this morning a compact map; and in the brief space which it occupies will be seen the whole surface over which Gen. Halleck has now to extend the National authority. As soon as that able Commander can march from his present position at Nashville and take possession of Chattanooga in the east and Memphis in the west, and when in addition our forces on the coast take possession of Pensacola, Mobile and New-Orleans, the whole of the States of the Southwest and the Gulf will fall into our control. It would be utterly impossible to maintain a rebel army in the low, flat cotton-and-slave regions of central Alabama and Mississippi, while the National forces held possession of all the lines of communication, and stand invincible upon the front and rear. The rebels are now expelled from Missouri, the rebel army of Arkansas is routed, and, we believe that to-day there is not west of the Mississippi, five thousand effective rebels under arms. So that, to the work on the Gulf States and against the rebels there concentrated, Gen. Halleck can bring the whole of the vast army lately in his own command, as well as the army lately in Kansas and Kentucky. It is probable that the National forces in Kentucky, added to that ready to begin operations on the Gulf, numbers not short of one hundred and fifty thousand soldiers. The field for their conquest is a vast one; the work is difficult; but with such a force, united under and inspired by such a leader, we doubt not that the task will be done, and effectively done, sooner than most people anticipate. When done, it will end what at one time appeared the most difficult labor in putting down the great revolt. It will then remain only that the rebel army in Eastern Virginia be destroyed and South Carolina well chastised; after which the rebellion, as a military fact, will be essentially disposed of.

Marine Batteries—Thick Armor or Armor in Sheets.

We understand that the Navy Department expresses a decided preference for thick plates of iron armor for ships in preference to several strata of thin plates of the same aggregate thickness. The European practice would seem to confirm this view of the case. But the most obvious facts and principles are all to the contrary. The elaborate experiments of Mr. Stevens show that while the pile of thin plates may be more *indented*, the solid plate of equal thickness is most shattered and weakened by a ball of given force. The thin plates bend individually, and the inner plates are hardly weakened at all; but the whole of the thick plate must either give way altogether or be weakened in every part. Its fracture is irregular, and generally greatest on the back side; and the effect, as a whole, is more destructive. The same facts were fully illustrated in the late engagement—the first engagement of two iron-clad vessels—at Fortress Monroe. While the turret of the *Monitor*, composed of 8 layers, each an inch thick, was only indented 2½ inches by a shot striking square and flat upon it, one of the solid bars or plates, 9 inches thick and 12 inches deep, forming a part of her pilot-house, was completely broken in two by a similar shot, and opened ½ inch on the back side. Thus 8 inches of thin plates stood better than 9 inches of solid iron. This was due, in some degree, to the connection of the thin plates with the surrounding mass, while the solid plate had only its individual strength. And this leads to another view of the subject.

When the armor of ships is composed merely of blocks, pinned to the frame, and having no lateral connection, it adds no strength to the structure, but, on the contrary, it adds its immense weight, which is constantly tending to strain and fracture the other parts of the vessel, especially at sea. The loosening of the solid plates of the *Warrior* and *La Gloire*, and the straining and leaking of the vessels due to it, have already been sources of immense trouble and expense. But when the armor is composed of layers of thin plates, breaking joints, the whole structure is in effect one continuous plate, forming a girder of immense strength. The armor thus serves the double purpose of giving the vessel extraordinary strength, and of better resisting the enemy's projectiles.

But there is one more consideration in favor of thin plates. Their cost is very much less than that of thick plates. The former are turned out rapidly by our ordinary rolling machinery. The latter cannot be made of the dimensions desired by more than one or two mills, if at all, in this country.

Two-inch plates cost fifty per cent. more than boiler-iron, and the cost of four and five-inch plates increases in a much larger proportion. The 6½-inch armor of the Stevens Battery, composed of thin layers, would cost considerably less than the 4½-inch solid plates of the *Warrior*, beside being, according to the actual trials, a vastly better protection against shot, and the very backbone of the vessel, instead of mere dead weight. It is to be hoped that these facts will lead to the abandonment of the project of *sending to England* for thick plates.

Broadway Railroad—A Route for Processions.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your remarks on the Broadway Railroad, to which, in common with most taxpayers, I am opposed, omit to mention one great objection to it, which is, that, if it is ever laid down, *New-York will possess no avenue in which processions, or an army, can pass unobstructed.* Leave us one main street on our narrow island, in which our brave soldiers can show themselves on a Peace, and on anniversary occasions. If the bill is to become a law, honor your journal by the advocacy of a stringent clause, compelling the corporation of the road, when formally ordered by the Mayor, to withdraw their cars and mules, during such hours as the people require the street for such commemorative occasions as they have hitherto used it for. F.

The bill reported in the Assembly saves us the task set by this correspondent. The second section provides that a simple notice from the Superintendent of Police that the street is wanted on any day named for a public procession will oblige the Company to withdraw their cars in time for the display, and to run the lines of stages connecting with the up town division of the road through the side streets to the Battery, so long as the cars are absent. This provision effectually disposes of the objections founded on the need of a thoroughfare for popular pageants. So guarded, indeed, is the bill in reference to every point where the public interests require protection, that the only doubt about it is, whether any body of capitalists can be found willing to embark in an enterprise so saddled with expensive and rigorous conditions.

A Hero Slighted.—While the House was, on Thursday, passing resolutions of thanks to Gen. Curtis and his officers, among whom is Gen. Asboth, the Senate was declining to bestow upon the latter the rank which, if not previously due him, he so splendidly earned at Pea Ridge. The justice and patriotism of the two bodies need harmonizing.

Fernandina and the Southern Seaboard.—The repossession—we can hardly call it capture—of Fernandina, is told in all its details in the interesting letters of our special correspondents, which we publish to-day. The remarkable feature in the affair is that the rebels should have abandoned it without an attempt to defend it. A formidable government fort and several powerful earthworks rendered the place much stronger than any of the others along the Southern coast, whose possession they have stoutly contested with us. There is no manner of doubt that the force of five thousand men that had been stationed at this point, might have made a stout resistance, and done us great damage, to say the least. Its fall was, in fact, the logical consequence of our previous demonstrations on the coast, and there is not the smallest doubt that the whole seaboard south of Savannah is ours to-day, if we had but the force to occupy it.

A Fire in the Rear.—The *Tribune* abates none of the fierceness of its attacks upon Gen. McClellan. Considering the indignation it exhibited at the assaults upon Gen. Fremont after that leader had taken the field in Missouri, it was expected to illustrate its sense of propriety in such matters by abstaining from its senseless philippics against McClellan. But expectations of that sort the *Tribune* is quite apt to disappoint.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE

SENATE.

Albany, Friday, March 14.

The bills for the relief of Savings Banks, in respect to lands sold for taxes, to amend the New-York Loaners' Association charter, and to consolidate the several acts relative to the District Courts, New-York, were reported favorably.

Mr. Willard gave notice of a bill for the appointment of a Receiver-General and for the transfer to his hands of certain trust funds now in the hands of County Treasurers.

BILLS PASSED.

Relative to terms of imprisonment in the State's Prisons, and to enable convicts to earn a commutation of their sentence.

To prevent Supervisors from holding any other town or county office, or to be parties to any contract with a county.

On motion of Mr. Woodruff the Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad was moved forward.

Mr. Woodruff called up his resolutions complimentary to Gen. Scott, and providing for the presentation to him of an album, similar to that presented to Lafayette.

On motion of Mr. Tobey the matter was referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. Connolly's bill to repeal the Church Property act of 1855 was then taken up in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Cook said, the repeal of this law would put the Catholic Church on a different footing with other churches in the State. He could see no good reason for the repeal of the act.

Mr. Connolly spoke in favor of the repeal and against the law of 1855.

Mr. Woodruff argued at length on the same side, urging the repeal of the law, declaring it had been passed under a state of excitement. The bill was unnecessary and harmful.

Mr. Bradley also argued against the law of 1855, and advocated the repeal of that act.

Progress was then reported on the bill.

The bill introduced by Mr. Woodruff, relating to the District Courts, New-York, was reported favorably. The bill remedies the evils arising out of the delays in prosecuting bastardy bonds, and gives the District Courts jurisdiction over such bonds.

ASSEMBLY.

Albany, Friday, March 14.

The special order, the bill for the reorganization of the militia, was postponed.

The following bills were reported favorably from the Standing Committees:

Concerning the Erie Railroad.

To prevent the traffic in swill milk, with an amendment. This bill is the same as was sent to the Associated Press last night, the clause inserted by the Senate requiring swill milk carts to have the name of the proprietor and the words "swill milk" printed thereon, being stricken out by the Committee.

To confer the power to inspect steam-boilers on the Metropolitan Police.

To amend the laws for the collection of taxes.

Relating to taxes and assessments in New-York.

To prevent bribery and corruption at elections.

To amend the Equalization laws.

For the construction of a railroad in Tenth and other streets, New-York.

To regulate the business of pawnbroking.

To aid in the construction of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad.

Mr. Bartlett moved to make the bill the special order for Wednesday.

Mr. Depew announced that there would be a minority report, and moved to lay the motion on the table until that was presented. Carried.

To incorporate the Fireman's Institute, New-York.

Mr. Andrus reported a bill for the adjustment and payment of the arrearages of the State Prison contracts, and moved to make the bill the special order for Tuesday.

Mr. Alvord said the bill was for the profit of the contractors.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Pierce reported a general bill to provide for the payment of the claims for organizing, subsisting and equipping the troops, and moved the bill forward to a second Committee of the Whole on Tuesday.

Mr. Pringle reported adversely the bill to compel cars and stages to furnish a seat to every passenger.

On motion of Mr. Lalor the bill was recommitted for further consideration.

Mr. Pringle reported a Metropolitan Health bill, being a substitute for all the bills before the Committee.

Mr. Learny made a minority report against the bill to allow aliens to hold real estate.

Mr. Gray reported a bill to provide reimbursement to persons for loss of equipments worn out in the service of the United States.

Mr. Callahan reported complete the bill to amend the act for the better regulation of the firemen of New-York. Ordered to a third reading.

The bill to reorganize the militia and provide for the public defence was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and debated by Messrs. Gray, Alley, Pierce, Alvord and Scholefield.

After further debate, the bill was referred to a Select Committee of Thirteen, to report complete.

Mr. Reddington moved to take up the report of the majority of the Select Committee, in favor of a prohibitory amendment to the Constitution.

The Yeas and Nays were ordered, and the motion lost, by Yeas 51, Nays 52.

Mr. Raymond offered a resolution for a Select Committee of nine, to select bills on general orders to be reported complete, with safeguards to prevent any objectionable bill, or to which opposition is made, being so reported. Laid over.

Several bills were then moved and introduced.

Adjourned.

THE METROPOLITAN HEALTH BILL.

The following is a synopsis of the bill reported by the Committee as a substitute for the Metropolitan Health bills:

Section 1. Forms the Counties of New-York, Kings and Richmond into the Metropolitan Health District.

Sec. 2. Vests in the Metropolitan Board of Health the powers and duties connected with sanitary regulations, public health, street-cleaning, and Quarantine.

Sec. 3. Provides for the appointment by the Governor, with consent of the Senate, two physicians residing and practicing in New-York, one in Brooklyn, and one in Richmond, who, with the State Health Officer and two Metropolitan Police Commissioners, one of whom shall reside in Kings, and the other be the Commissioner having the shortest term to serve, shall constitute the Metropolitan Board of Health, a majority to be a quorum. The Governor to appoint during the recess of the Senate.

Sec. 4. The four physicians appointed shall draw lots for terms of office, of one, two, three and four years' duration, and thenceforth the appointments to be made for four years.

Sec. 5. Vacates the office of any of the four Health Commissioners thus appointed, who shall accept any public office, or be publicly nominated for any elective office, and fail to decline the same for ten days.

Sec. 6. Provides for the taking of the oath of office.

Sec. 7. The Board to meet on or before the 1st of May, and choose a President from their own body, and a Secretary and Treasurer. The two latter to receive salaries not over $1,500 each. The Board to meet at least once in each week.

Sec. 8. The Treasurer to file a bond, approved by the Comptroller, in the sum of $20,000, with at least two sureties.

Sec. 9. Fixes the salary of President at $3,000. Police Commissioners, each $5 for each certified attendance at a meeting of the Board, but not to exceed $500 during the year. Remaining Health Commissioners, $1,000 per year each.

Sec. 10. Prohibits any Commissioner from being interested in any contract made by the Board, or from receiving any fee or reward, under penalty of being deemed guilty of felony, and punishable by imprisonment from three to five years.

Sec. 11. Abolishes all Boards and Commissioners of Health in the District, and offices of Resident Physician, Commissioners of Health, Health Wardens and Deputies, Street Inspectors and their Departments, and transfers their powers and duties to the new Board, who may discontinue any existing officer or bureau at their discretion.

Sec. 12. Requires the Metropolitan Police force to enforce all ordinances and rules of the Health Board, and to report daily to the Board all violations thereof. The Police Commissioners to detail such men for service as the Health Board may require.

Sec. 13. Allows the Board to enforce, alter and amend all laws of the State or cities relating to public health, burials and registration, and to impose fines and penalties, which, when recovered, are to be paid into the Treasurer's hands without any deduction, except for actual collection, and credited to the several counties wherein collected. The Board to have power over the sale of unwholesome food, removal of garbage, &c., and suppression of all nuisances, and over all the public markets, and to regulate and designate places and rules for Quarantine; but only yellow fever, small-pox, ship fever and cholera, to be considered Quarantine diseases.

Sec. 14. Defines the powers of the Board over tenements and buildings in the District.

Sec. 15. Authorizes the Board to make contracts for street cleaning; but no legal existing contract to be impaired, only the Board to have the duty of superintendence over the same.

Sec. 16. Gives the right of entry and examination of all houses, tenements and premises in the District.

Sec. 17. The Board to appoint twelve Health Inspectors, seven from physicians residing and practicing in New-York, four from Brooklyn, and one from Richmond; the Inspectors to make personal examination of the portion of the Health District allotted to them, and to report in writing to the Board at least once in each week; their salaries to be $750 per annum each.

Sec. 18. Requires delivery of all books and papers of existing departments to be transferred to the Board, and requires all public institutions receiving aid from the State, within their district, to make such returns as the Board may require.

Sec. 19. The moneys for expenses of the Board to be collected from the counties in such sums as may be estimated by the Board.

Sec. 20. The financial estimate to be made up by the Health Commissioners, with the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn, on or before Sept. 1, each year, with an apportionment to each city, town or village in the district, in the ratio of number of inhabitants. These to be submitted to an Auditing Board composed of the Presidents of Supervisors' Boards of New-York, Kings and Richmond, and the President of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen. If before the second Monday of October the Auditing Board object to such estimate or apportionment, the Board of Estimates shall carefully revise the same, but if they adhere their decision shall be binding.

Secs. 21 and 22. Relate to collection and payment of the taxes.

Sec. 23. Authorizes the Board to appoint clerks, &c., at an annual expenditure of not over $40,000.

Sec. 24. The Board to make annual reports to the Legslature.

Secs. 25 and 26. Makes the Health Officer the head of the Quarantine Bureau, under control of the Commissioner, and to report quarterly to them, and to pay over all fees to the Treasurer after reserving $2,250.

The Death of Capt. Samuel Mercer—Resolutions of the Naval Retiring Board.

At a meeting of the Naval Retiring Board held on the 10th day of March, 1862, at the Pierrepont House, in the City of Brooklyn, N. Y., the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That with deep regret we have heard of the death of Capt. Samuel Mercer, of Maryland, late a member of this Board.

Resolved, That in the demise of our esteemed colleague the nation has lost a distinguished officer, whose professional accomplishments were only equaled by the refined tastes, social qualities and sterling virtues, for which he preëminently enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the Navy.

Resolved, That in promptly offering his services to his country, and his gallant participation in the capture of Hatteras, his memory will be honored by his native State, when the names of her loyal sons shall be recorded in the eventful history of the suppressed rebellion.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted by the President of this Board to the bereaved family of our deceased friend, and to the Navy Department, and that they be published in the Brooklyn *Eagle*, the New-York Times and the Baltimore *American*, and be engrossed in the general record of the proceedings of this Board.

And be it further resolved, That in respect for the memory of Capt. Mercer this Board doth now adjourn.

GEO. W. STORER,
President of the Naval Board.

Arrivals in the City.

Prof. Louis Aggasiz arrived from Cambridge yesterday morning, and in the evening lectured at Irving Hall. Prof. Agassiz leaves the Everett House this morning for home.

Judge D. A. Smalley, of Vermont; Dr. J. G. Holland, ("Timothy Titcomb,") from Springfield, Mass.; Chas. Ammidon and S. H. Whitwell, of Boston; Dr. C. S. Collins, of Great Barrington; Mr. and Mrs. Codman, of Hyde Park; W. S. Appleton, of Boston; and C. M. Walcott and family, of New-York, are at the Brevoort House.

Capt. Stone, of the steamship *Africa*; Mrs. and Miss Dana, of Boston; E. P. Ross and lady, of Auburn; C. H. Stott, of Hudson; Geo. Innis, of Poughkeepsie; Dr. J. S. Cummings, of Portland, Me., and John Amot, of Elmira, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. John B. Kiven, Capt. H. M. Porter, and Capt. D. M. Peck, of the Seventh Vermont Volunteers; H. H. Horton, of Boston; Lieut. W. L. Washburn, of Virginia, are at the Astor House.

W. W. Nash, of Wisconsin; N. Hatch, of Wilmington, Del.; Samuel Norris, from Massachusetts; Mr. Norris, from London; W. H. Davis, of Jamaica, and F. M. Nichols, of Oswego, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

The Frigate St. Lawrence.

Philadelphia, Friday, March 14.

The frigate *St. Lawrence* arrived from Fort Mifflin this morning.

Seventh Regiment Concert.—The sixth promenade concert of the Seventh Regiment (National Guard) Band will take place this (Saturday) evening at the armory.

Cure for Cough or Cold.—As soon as there is the slightest uneasiness of the chest, with difficulty of breathing, or indications of Cough, take during the day a few "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" Containing demulcent ingredients, they allay Pulmonary Irritation.

Guardian Life Insurance Company,
OF NEW-YORK,
Has removed to the Continental Fire Insurance Company's Building,
No. 102 Broadway.

Dr. Kennedy, Proprietor of Kennedy's MEDICAL DISCOVERY, office in the Smithsonian House, No. 608 Broadway.

All that are troubled with SCROFULA are requested to call.
All that are troubled with SALT RHEUM are requested to call.
All that are troubled with ERYSIPELAS are requested to call.
All that are troubled with CANKER are requested to call.
All that are troubled with NURSING SORE MOUTH are requested to call.
All that are troubled with SCALD HEAD are requested to call.
All that are troubled with RINGWORM are requested to call.
All that are troubled with HUMORS in the eyes, and film grown over the sight, are requested to call.
All that are troubled with RUNNING OF THE EARS are requested to call.
All that are troubled with FEVER SORES are requested to call.
All that are troubled with PIMPLES ON THE FACE are requested to call.
All that are troubled with ULCERATED SORE LEGS are requested to call.

A perfect cure is warranted in every case, except when the bones are diseased. Advice in all cases gratis.

The Decision of the Ladies who Composed the Committee on Sewing-machines at the Utica Fair, awarding the first premium to Grover & Baker's, as the best sewing-machine for family use, is in accordance with the experience of all who have used the Grover & Baker Machine, or compared its work with that of other machines.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses' Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Elevator,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

Rupture and Varicocele.—Dr. RIGGS' instruments for these diseases challenge the severest criticisms. If not satisfactory after sixty days' trial, they may be exchanged. No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

Pocket and Pen Knives.—A beautiful assortment of the above can be seen at the subscribers' store, No. 7 Astor House. Many of the patterns have never been before imported. For sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS.

Genin, Hatter, No. 513 Broadway.—Grand opening of Spring Styles for Men's, Boys' and Girls' Hats and Caps, on THURSDAY, March 13.

DIED.

Carlock.—In this City, on Thursday, March 13, at his residence, William Carlock, in the 37th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 15th inst., at 10 A. M., from his late residence, No. 18 Minnetta-lane, New-York.

Van Brunt.—In this City, on Thursday morning, March 13, William J. Van Brunt, aged 19 years, 5 months and 6 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, the 15th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 148 Thompson-st.

Brush.—In this City, on Thursday, March 13, Charles H. Brush, aged 21 years, 3 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Saturday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his mother, No. 84 Ludlow-st., corner of Broome-st. His remains will be taken to Mount Pleasant Cemetery, N. J., for interment.

Fish.—In this City, on Thursday, March 13, Mary Shepard, widow of Preserved Fish, in the 89th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 403 4th-st., without further invitation.

Wright.—In this City, on Friday morning, March 14, Charles, son of Charles and Mary Ann Wright, aged 13 years and 3 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 217 5th-av., on Sunday, the 16th inst., at 9½ o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to New-Rochelle.

Riker.—In this City, on Friday, March 14, William T. Riker, aged 22 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the officers and members of Company I, Calcium Light, One Hundred and Second Regiment, with Durfee Light Artillery, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Laight-st. Baptist Church, at 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, the 16th inst., without further invitation.

Howell.—In this City, on Friday, March 14, Charles H. Howell, aged 21 years and 12 days.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, the 17th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his uncle, No. 101 West 10th-st.

Bliss.—In this City, on Thursday, March 13, Catherine S., wife of George Bliss, of this City, and daughter of Hervey Sanford, of New-Haven.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 357 5th-av., on Monday, the 17th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

Everitt.—In this City, on Friday morning, March 14, suddenly, of convulsions, Frank Eugene, youngest child of George W. and Mary E. Everitt, aged 2 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 12 3d-st.

Livingston.—On Thursday, March 13, Johanna M., widow of the late Sidney M. Livingston.

The remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment.

Atwater.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, March 13, at the residence of her son, No. 4 Hamilton-place, Mrs. Fancy Atwater, widow of the late Dr. John Atwater, in the 74th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Canajoharie, N. Y., for interment.

Sheville.—At Bergen, N. J., on Friday, March 14, Elizabeth, daughter of John and Anna Maria Sheville, aged 6 years and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, on Sunday afternoon, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock.

Carey.—At Richfield Springs, on Saturday, March 8, Mrs. Mary A., wife of Edward Carey, aged 62 years.

Casey.—In Washington, D. C., on Monday, March 10, Abby Perry, daughter of the late Hon. Dutee J. Pearce, of Rhode Island, and wife of Gen. Silas Casey, U. S. A., aged 48 years and 8 months.

Lawlor.—In Soto la Marina, Mexico, on Friday, Jan. 17, Robert J. Lawlor, merchant of Brownsville, Texas.

Tarratt.—In London, on Friday, Feb. 28, William Tarratt, Esq., of Ford House, Wolverhampton, England.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 123.—March 14, 1862.
47, 15, 21, 34, 17, 39, 57, 7, 14, 22, 62, 41.

Kentucky, Class 124.—March 14, 1862.
20, 7, 1, 37, 69, 78, 33, 60, 40, 3, 28, 62, 50.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 71.—March 14, 1862.
7, 21, 11, 58, 27, 41, 48, 56, 23, 43, 67, 68.

Delaware State Lottery, Class 173.—March 14, 1862.
23, 39, 12, 10, 26, 63, 30, 9, 65, 43, 32, 78, 11.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
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New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. Merchants, Bankers, Brokers, Steamship and Railroad Agents, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

References.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

PARKER,
BREWSTER
AND
BALDWIN,
CARRIAGE MAKERS,
No. 65 East 25th-st.,
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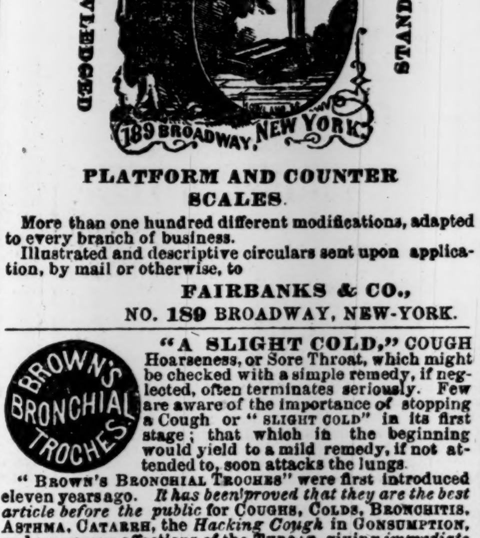

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IT HAS BECOME A FIXED FACT THAT MATTHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, which is so extensively sold by all our druggists, is the most elegant hair dressing in use. There seems to be a property in the oil contained in the ARNICA that renders the hair permanently soft and glossy, while it stimulates it to grow luxuriantly. Price 25 cents. A. L. MATTHEWS, General Agent, No. 10 Cedar-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE CHURCH OF THE NEW DISPENSATION will meet on SUNDAY, at 3 and 7 P. M., at Hitzelberger's Hall, No. 206 8th-av., between 20th and 21st sts. Protracted services, connected with this Church, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 and 7 P. M. Professors of Religion and the public generally, without regard to sect, party, creed, or confession, are respectfully invited to attend. As it is written, "My House, saith the Lord, shall be a house of prayer for all people." Collection taken up to defray expenses.

AN ARMY MEETING WILL BE HELD next SABBATH EVENING, March 16, in the Lee Avenue Reformed Dutch Church, Brooklyn, E. D., in aid of the Board of Publication in giving religious reading to our army and navy. Services at 7½ P. M. Addresses from the agent of the Board, two army officers of rank, an army Chaplain and Rev. Dr. Eells, of Brooklyn Heights. A collection will be taken. All are invited to attend.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) in East 14th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place, Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, pastor. Divine service at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Fourteen hundred free seats in this comfortable, well-arranged, and easily accessible church. A cordial welcome for all. Rich and poor meet together; the Lord is the maker of them all.

FIRST FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH, 28th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.—SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, Rev. Dr. GROSSBECK will preach an Ordination Sermon, at the close of which two Deacons of this Church will be ordained. At 7½ o'clock, Rev. JAMES L. PHILLIPS will deliver a discourse on the subject of foreign missions, after which a collection will be taken for that object.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring-sts. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Meeting for the promotion of holiness at 3 o'clock P. M. Preaching at 7½ o'clock P. M., by Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS, Pastor. Subject—*The Power of Example*. Lecture on WEDNESDAY EVENING. Prayer-meeting on FRIDAY EVENING. Seats free.

EVANGELICAL PREACHING IN FRENCH.—Rev. M. FIVAZ, Pastor of the French Evangelical Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the chapel of the N. W. Dutch Reformed Church, No. 100 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. The morning service will be held, as usual, in Crosby-st., corner of Grand-st., at 10½ o'clock. Seats free at both places.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL HOLD A *Matinée Conversationale* at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, March 16, at 10½ A. M., on the subject of *Spiritualism*, in which she will reply to and expound questions from the audience. Sceptics invited. At 7½ P. M. she will discourse on *The Mysteries of the Triangle—the Basis of Religion*.

SEVENTH-STREET.—PREACHING IN THE MORNING at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. F. S. DE HASS. Monthly meeting of Juvenile Missionary Society at 2 P. M. Exercises to consist of addresses by Rev. H. K. SANDFORD and others; singing by children of the Five Points Mission. Preaching at 7½ P. M., by Dr. THOMSON, editor of the *Christian Advocate and Journal*.

THE ANNIVERSARY SERVICES OF THE Brotherhood of Grace Church, Brooklyn, will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, in Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, corner of Grace Court and Hicks-st., on which occasion a sermon will be delivered by Rev. A. H. VINTON, D. D. A collection will be made in behalf of the Charity Fund. Services to commence at 8 o'clock.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR, WILL preach in the State-st. Congregational Church, (near Hoyt,) Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject: *The Great White Throne; or The Final Judgment*. Meeting for penitents after the sermon, and every evening next week, except Monday and Saturday. Sunday school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

MESSIAH'S CHURCH—ELEVENTH-ST., BEtween 3d and 4th avs. Preaching on SUNDAY by the pastor, Rev. J. T. LANING. Those who love the appearing of the Saviour, and all who desire a knowledge of the truth, are cordially invited to attend. House open for friends and strangers to remain all day. Seats are free.

FIFTY-THIRD-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching in this Church on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. EDWARD THOMPSON, D. D., editor of the *Christian Advocate and Journal*. Preaching also at 7 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

OPEN-AIR PREACHING.—SUBJECT: THE *Coming of Christ About* 1864-69.—Rev. M. BAXTER, Episcopal Minister, will preach outside the New-York City Hall, SUNDAY, at 2 P. M. and at corner of Flatbush and Atlantic avs., Brooklyn, at 4 P. M.; also in Clinton Hall, near Brooklyn Athenæum, Sunday evening.

FREE MISSION CHURCH—CORNER MADIson and Gouverneur sts., under care of Rev. Dr. HARDENBURGH. Morning service at 10½ o'clock. Rev. A. M. MANN, D. D., may be expected to preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Service at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

REV. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON WILL be installed Pastor of the 21st-st. Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, on SABBATH EVENING, March 16. Rev. Drs. FERRIS, HARDENBERGH, VAN NEST and QUACKENBUSH will take part in the exercises. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH—SEVENTHav., near 12th-st. Preaching by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, pastor, at 10½ o'clock, on *Christ's Power to Save*; at 3 P. M. on *The Bow in the Cloud*. He will also preach at 7½ P. M., and immerse a number of believers. Seats free and a cordial welcome to all.

ALLIANCE.—BY SPECIAL REQUEST, REV. C. C. Goss will show where the Bible came from at Barnum's Museum, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Any one may hand in subjects or texts for the following Sunday evening. All are welcome—especially strangers and young men.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE EXAMINER, will preach at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, looking for the immediate coming of Christ to reign as King over all the earth, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth are invited to attend.

REV. S. REMINGTON WILL PREACH AND baptize in the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, corner Broadway and 47th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject: *The Relation which Baptism has with the Lord's Supper*. Prayer meeting at 3 o'clock, and preaching in the evening.

PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Rev. HENRY D. NORTHROP will preach in the Park Tabernacle, on Cumberland-st., between Myrtle and Park avs., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, March 16, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

BROTHERHOOD SERMON.—THE FIFTH of the series of sermons in behalf of the Charity Fund of the P. E. Brotherhood of this City, will be preached by Rev. EDMUND NEVILLE, D. D., on SUNDAY EVENING, in St. Thomas' Church, corner of Broadway and Houston-st. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

REV. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON WILL be installed Pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SABBATH EVENING. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Drs. FERRIS, HARDENBERGH and VAN NEST, are expected to take part in the exercises.

CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, 54th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on SUNDAY, March 16, the Rector, Rev. RALPH HOYT, will preach in the morning, Rev. E. O. FLAGG in the afternoon and Rev. CHARLES JONES in the evening. Seats free. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M.

A SERMON ON THE REVELATION OF Antichrist, or the Man of Sin, and the great tribulation consequent thereon, will be preached on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, the 16th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., in the Catholic Apostolic Church, West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Persons interested are invited to attend.

THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF ST. PAUL'S M. E. Mission Sabbath School, on SUNDAY, (16th) in St. Paul's M. E. Church, 4th-av., corner of 22d-st., at 3 o'clock, P. M. Speakers: Rev. Bishop Janes, Rev. Dr. Durbin, Rev. H. J. Fox, Rev. Dr. Hagany and J. McCullagh, Esq., of Kentucky.

HABITS, GOOD AND BAD.—THE SEQUEL to this discourse of last Sunday afternoon on this subject will be given at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, by Rev. E. G. BROOKS. Sermon in the MORNING at 10½.

ANNUAL SABBATH SCHOOL MISSIONARY MEETING—For the American Sunday School Union, SABBATH EVENING, the 16th inst., in the 5th-av. Presbyterian Church, corner 19th-st., at 7½ o'clock. Rev. HUGH SMITH CARPENTER, of Brooklyn, and JOHN McCULLAGH, Esq., of Kentucky, will make addresses.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE IN BLEECKER Hall, corner Morton-st., EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M. Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, Pastor. The pews in this Hall are free.

WEST HARLEM M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching on SABBATH, March 16, by Rev. H. S. PLATT, at 10½ A. M., and by Rev. S. D. BROWN, of Yorkville, at 7 o'clock in the EVENING. Church on 124th-st., West 5th-av. Seats free.

REV. B. PETERS, WILLIAMSBURGH, ON SUNDAY EVENING gives the second of his discourses on the popular objections to Universalism. Subject—*Universalism, the Religion of the Indifferent and Irreligious*.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, 11th-st. and 2d-av.—Rev. G. T. FLANDERS will deliver on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the first of a series of doctrinal discourses on the *Origin, History and Destiny of the Devil*. The public are freely invited.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., CORner Waverley-place. Rev. Dr. MAHAN will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

PREACHING IN FRENCH—BY REV. C. MIEL, EVERY SUNDAY, at 3½ o'clock, in the Sabbath School room of the All Souls' Church, corner of 4th-av. and 20th-st.; entrance on 20th-st.

SERMONS TO THE YOUNG.—THE FIRST OF a Course will be delivered in St. Peter's Church, Brooklyn, (in State-st., near Bond,) on SUNDAY EVENING. Service commences at 7½ o'clock.

FORSYTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. J. P. DURBIN, D. D., will preach in this church, on SUNDAY MORNING, March 16, service commencing at 10½ o'clock. A. M.

"CHRIST'S UNION."—REV. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT, pastor, will preach on the above subject, on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Services at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

FOR WHAT DID CHRIST SUFFER AND DIE?—This subject will be considered by Rev. MOSES BALLOU, on SUNDAY EVENING, at the Bleecker-st. Universalist Church. Services also at 10½ A. M.

THE PRAYING BAND—SAMUEL HALSTEAD, leader, will hold meetings SUNDAY, 16th instant, morning, afternoon and evening, in the 24th-st. M. E. Church, near 8th-av.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH—(4th-st., near 6th-av.)—Preaching MORNING and EVENING, by the Pastor, Rev. R. S. FOSTER, D. D.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PUBLIC MEETING FOR SOLDIERS.—There will be a public meeting in reference to furnishing religious reading to the soldiers, under the auspices of the American Tract Society, (Boston;) in the South Baptist Church, (Rev. A. H. Burlingham's;) in 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., SUNDAY EVENING, to commence at 7½ o'clock. A statement of operations will be made by Rev. CHAS. P. BUSH, Dis. Secretary; and addresses may be expected by Rev. A. H. BURLINGHAM, Rev. HOWARD OSGOOD and Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr. All are invited to attend.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE.—LECTURE BY DR. BARBER.—Subject—*Downfall of Nations—Political, Moral and Social Causes—Effects on the Progressive Condition of Mankind*. The above lecture recently delivered to a large and select audience at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, will be repeated at the Brooklyn Institute Lecture Room, on TUESDAY EVENING, March 18, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents, may be obtained at the usual places, of the Janitor, and at the lecture-room door.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Attorney-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. D. WHITBY. AFTERNOON, at 3, by Rev. Mr. PERINE. EVENING at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. J. J. SMITH. The public invited. Seats free.

A SERMON UPON THE DEATH OF THE late Rev. E. B. SHURTER, of the "Howard Mission," will be preached on SUNDAY MORNING, March 16, by Rev. A. H. BURLINGHAM, in the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION—East 29th-st., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY EVENING, services during Lent. Divine service will be held in this Church SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. WILLIAM F. MORGAN, D. D.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. WM. H. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock; EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Prayer meeting before evening service, commencing at 6 o'clock. Special meetings every evening during the week.

THE LAFAYETTE-AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, of Brooklyn, (Rev. T. L. CUYLER, Pastor, will be dedicated on SUNDAY, 16th inst. Service at 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M. Prof. HITCHCOCK, Dr. A. D. SMITH, and Rev. C. S. ROBINSON, will take part in the services.

REV. S. F. FARMER, OF WILLIAMSBURGH, will preach in the 28th-st. Presbyterian Church, between 9th and 10th avs., on SUNDAY, March 16, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A FARM CONtaining 12 acres of first-rate land. On the place are two dwelling-houses, with good gardens attached, fine orchard, good wells of water. Also one store with dwelling above it, and two barns. Land and all in good order, and well stocked with choice fruits. Churches and schools near by. Plenty of fish and oysters, the place being near Long Island Sound. It is situated on the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, at Noroton Dépôt, formerly known as Lockwood's Corner. The place, for location and health, is worthy the attention of any gentleman who is desirous of locating in the country. Distance from New-York about 38 miles. For further particulars inquire of Capt. WM. LOCKWOOD, on the premises, or of J. W. STANTON, 186 William-st., New-York. Terms made easy.

FARM FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, OR would exchange for a larger farm, paying difference in cash; the farm is situated in the town of Simsbury, Hartford County, Conn., is about 11 miles from the City of Hartford, and 1½ miles from railroad dépôt; the farm contains 50 acres of land, including 12 acres of woodland; there is a good house, containing seven rooms, a barn, cowhouse and shed, two wells of water, the one in the house, and the other close to the barn. For further particulars, call on or address D. N. HARGER, Avon Post-office, Hartford County, Conn., or address O. H., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A GOOD FARMER AND TRUCK-raiser, to work a place containing seventeen acres on shares. There is a small house and barn, entirely new, with covered manure-pit upon the place, which is two hours by steamboat from the New-York markets, and within half a mile of a village where most of the truck could be sold. The ground, sandy and loam, was highly manured last year, and there is now upon it about sixty double-team loads ready for use. None but a responsible man, with good recommendations, need apply, by letter or in person, to F. S. CONOVER, South Amboy, N. J.

FOR SALE—TWO FARMS IN MERCER COUNty, N. J.—one of 130 acres of fine land, all tillable except 5 acres woodland, one mile from Clarksville dépôt, two miles from Princeton, and forty-five miles from New-York; house handsomely situated, nearly new, large and convenient; two tenant-houses; barn 30x50 feet, stable, &c.; fruit in abundance;—one of 91 acres, half a mile from Kingston dépôt, 12 acres of woodland; land well fenced and in good condition, with plenty of fruits and of different varieties; fair buildings. Apply to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A HIGHLY CULTIvated and productive farm of 133 acres, containing a fine grapery and garden, together with a variety of fruit, ornamental trees and shrubbery, situated within one mile of the City of Hudson, N. Y. The buildings are all new and in excellent condition, and command a fine view of the river, mountains and surrounding country. Will be sold at a bargain with liberal terms, or exchanged for City property. Apply to ROBERT BENNER,
No. 75 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FARM LATEly occupied by Francis Windsor, deceased, two miles from Rahway, in fine order, abundance of fruit, and in a pleasant neighborhood; good improvements and very healthy; 100 acres. Will be rented with all the land, or the house with a few acres. Apply to W. H. WINDSOR, corner of William and Beaver sts., New-York.

2,000 ACRES GOOD FARMING LAND for sale in quantities to suit, including several farms in high state of cultivation; good buildings and fences; suitable for farming or trucking; conveniently and pleasantly situated on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, 45 miles from New-York. For particulars, apply to JAMES BUCKELEW, Jamesburgh, N. J.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 34 ACRES, 1½ MILES from Oyster Bay, L. I. The buildings are in good order, and consist of cottage, with nine rooms; barn, 18x36; carriage-house, 18x24; granery, 12x13; poultry-house, 9x37; good well and cistern. Price, $3,000. Apply to the owner, J. MONILOWS, Hotel at Oyster Bay.

FARM TO LET OR EXCHANGE.—ONE hour by rail; fare, 8 cents; one quarter of an hour from dépôt; churches, schools and stores; suitable for a dairy of 50 cows; good buildings, fence and land; 125 acres. Inquire of Dr. DERICK, No. 407 4th-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR good City property in New-York or Brooklyn, consisting of 100 acres of good land, with good buildings, &c., within one mile of Clifton Springs, Ontario County, N. Y. Address S. LAURENCE, No. 388 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR PAYING City property, a farm of 300 acres, 270 acres cleared; house, 3 barns, 3 sheds, and all other buildings necessary; or a few acres would be rented with house, etc. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

ROCKLAND COUNTY FARM FOR SALE—20 acres, with large orchard, stone dwelling, barn, carriage-house, &c., in good order; near churches and schools, and 1½ miles from dépôt. C. H. OLIVER, 51 Liberty-st.

FARM OR COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTed, in exchange for a full-sized dwelling-house in 16th-st., near Union-square. Address, with full particulars, C. ENGMANN, Box No. 1,394 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON the Hudson, a mile south of Poughkeepsie: twenty-six acres of land; house new and with modern improvements, in perfect order, thoroughly furnished. Ice-house filled, and everything needed for a gentleman's residence. One of the most beautiful situations on the river. Will be rented for one or more years, the owner being in Europe. Also, an unfurnished house, nearer Poughkeepsie, with three acres, for sale or to let.
JACOB B. JEWITT, Poughkeepsie.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—At Riverdale on the Hudson, half an hour's ride from 31st-st. dépôt; the house contains nine rooms, with three acres of land, well stocked with fruit trees, with fine vegetable garden and lawn. For beauty of scenery and health, not surpassed. For terms, &c., apply at the office of the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, No. 104 Broadway, New-York.

A NEATLY-FURNISHED THREE-STORY and basement house, high stoop, to let or for sale, with or without furniture; has all improvements, handsomely painted and furnished, all in perfect order; will be sold or rented to a desirable tenant on reasonable terms; may be seen during the day. Apply on the premises, No. 88 Lexington-av., or to JOHN FOLEY, No. 163 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE ELIGIbly located and genteelly furnished house No. 51 West 26th-st., will be rented for one year from 1st of May next to a private family. The house is in superior condition, contains all the approved conveniences, and will be found to be an agreeable residence for a genteel family. Apply to L. EDGERTON, Nos. 79 and 81 Worth-st.

TO RENT.—FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIdence at Norwalk, Connecticut; house is large and well furnished, good stable and carriage-house, plenty of fruit and shade trees, with 9 acres of land, and more if required; splendid water view; situated on high ground, about one mile from the railroad dépôt. Apply to C. BARNARD, No. 4 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE FURNISHED HOUSE NO. 107 West 14th-st., (the residence of the late Wm. E. Wilmerding, Esq.,) to a private family; rent low. Will not be let for boarding purposes. Apply to HAMMOND & ROMAINE, No. 10 Pine-st., Room No. 11, and Broadway and 46th-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A DESIRABLE FAMILY residence, situated on New-Brighton Heights, Staten Island, containing four parlors, eleven bedrooms, bathroom, and all modern conveniences. The use of a cow, carriage and horses might be included. Apply to H. L. ROUTH, No. 45 William-st.

FURNISHED RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON to let, for 6 or 12 months, ten miles from 30th-st. dépôt; situation and views unsurpassed. For a short term about $150 per month expected. Address A. B. C., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

TO LET, AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—A LARGE double house, furnished, three minutes' walk from dépôt on principal street. Possession 1st of April. Apply to G. B. WHITTLESEY, Real Estate Agent, No. 221 Broad-st., opposite dépôt, Elizabeth.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BROWN STONE house—furnished; located in a pleasant neighborhood near Madison-square. For terms and permits to see the house, apply at No. 121 Broad-st., up stairs, at 10 A. M., or 4 P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—ON WASHington-place, near Broadway, for 12 months. House 33 feet wide. To a private family only.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., near Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 45 East 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs.; 3-story, high stoop; rent $75 a month; unfurnished, $850.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st.,
basement.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE houses at reduced rents:
No. 289 2d-av., 4-story, English basement.
No. 146 East 13th-st., brown-stone, 4-story.
No. 152 East 13th-st., brown-stone, 4-story.
No. 291 2d-av., 4-story, English basement.
No. 176 East 15th-st., near Stuyvesant-square.
No. 137 East 19th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 162 East 13th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 306 Mulberry-st., front and rear house.
No. 21 Stuyvesant-st., 3-story and attic.
No. 190 East 15th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 144 East 13th-st., brown-stone, English base.
No. 148 East 13th-st., high stoop, 4-story.
No. 210½ East 20th-st., English basement, 3-story.
No. 14 Livingston-place, opposite Stuyvesant-square.
No. 48 Clinton-place, near University-place.
No. 196 East 20th-st., brown-stone.
No. 198 East 20th-st., brown-stone.
Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN, No. 180 East 10th-st.

TO LET—IN WEST TWENTY-SIXTH-ST., NEAR 9th-av., those two very neat and convenient cottage houses, known as Nos. 236 and 238, with water, bath, gas, &c., rent $350. Also, in the same neighborhood, two or three small cottage houses; rent $250. Also, some good apartments at from $150 to $190 per annum. May be seen from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M., by applying to JOSEPH CORBIT, No. 231 9th-av., near 25th-st.

A NEW BROWN-STONE HOUSE TO RENT FOR $650—No. 82 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.; all improvements, furnace, hot and cold water throughout, wash tubs, range, bath, &c.; dumb waiter from kitchen to drying-room on top floor; no yard; four stories and basement, high stoop; a very nice house, all in perfect order; may be seen from 12 to 3. JOHN FOLEY, No. 163 Broadway, or at No. 88 Lexington-av.

TO LET—IN BLOOMINGDALE, THE COMMODIOUS dwelling-house, with carriage-house and stables, and five acres of land, situated between the Bloomingdale Road and Hudson River, and 118th and 119th sts., lately occupied by the widow of the late Caspar Meier, deceased. Rent reasonable to a satisfactory tenant. Apply to Mr. GUSTAVE SCHWAB, No. 68 Broad-st., or to Dr. ALBERT SMITH, New-Rochelle, or at No. 4 Maiden-lane.

CORNER STORE TO LET—SUITABLE FOR a bakery or first-class grocery—Broadway and 29th-st.; also, two small stores in same block; first-class house in West 37th-st., near 5th-av.; several desirable houses in Yorkville, rents low; a small house No. 31 Hubert-st.; several fine suites of rooms in Broadway, near 28th-st., suitable for housekeeping. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 27th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FROM FIRST OF MAY, the lofts of the three-story building Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Spring-st.; containing an iron vault and three forges; have been used for several years as a jewelry manufactory. Apply to P. A. & J. CURTIS & SONS, corner Broome and Crosby sts., or A. F. HATFIELD, Pacific Insurance Company, No. 470 Broadway.

TO LET.—HALF OF A BROWN-STONE HOUSE to let in Brooklyn, consisting of three rooms and bathroom on second floor, front basement, and one or two rooms on third floor. Good location—five minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry. Address A. C., Box No. 1,334 Post-office, New-York.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET—TO A SMALL family. Large front and back rooms, two bedrooms, privilege in bath-room; modern improvements; rent, $200. Can have possession April 1. Apply on premises, No. 312 West 20th-st., after 2 o'clock. Best references required.

TO LET OR LEASE—A NEW BRICK BUILDing, 20x50, in 24th-st., near the northwest corner of 9th-av.; Also, a brick stable adjoining the above; will be rented together or separate. Apply to L. H. PIGNOLET, No. 219½ 9th-av., or No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET—In the buildings No. 448 and 450 Water-st; six lofts, 25x40 feet, with hatchways, hoist-wheels, &c., well lighted, front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE BROWN STONE four-story, full-sized house, No. 68 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) near 2d-av.; will be offered to a good tenant at reasonable rent. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, No. 3 Beekman-st.

TO LET—THE FACTORY AT YONKERS, N. Y., formerly occupied by Robert Grant, deceased, as a wool-pulling and leather manufactory. Apply to W. C. WARING or JACOB READ, Yonkers, or H. FOULKE, No. 65 Pine-st., N. Y.

HOUSES TO LET—WITH MODERN IMPROVEments, Nos. 189 and 207 East 19th-st., No. 162 East 14th-st., Nos. 15 and 19 Stuyvesant-st., and No. 109 St. Mark's-place. Apply to C. J. FOLSOM, No. 136 1st-av., corner of 8th-st.

TO LET—THE COTTAGE HOUSE NO. 135 WEST 34th-st., containing all the modern improvements, water, gas, speaking-tubes, furnace, etc. Rent $600 per annum. Apply to B. T. BABBITT, Nos. 68 and 70 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—NO. 710 BROADWAY—THE BASEMENT store, also the third, fourth and fifth stories, with tea-rooms and kitchen; suitable to be let for furnished rooms, or would be rented separately, to artists, &c. Apply to GEO. CHESTERMAN, No. 60 Nassau-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—TWO HANDSOME cottages of 11 rooms, court-yards, grapery, &c.; ten minutes' walk from ferries, and close to Fulton-av. car route. C. H. OLIVER, No. 10 Hanover-place, Brooklyn, or No. 51 Liberty-st., New-York.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, WITHOUT children, part of a house, No. 148 West 20th-st., consisting of two parlors, back basement, and two rooms on third floor. Inquire of ALEX. W. MURRAY, Bible House. Astor-place.

TO LET—THE HOUSE AND STORE NO. 55 Walker-st., near Broadway.
Apply to
H. A. BOGERT,
No. 54 Wall-st., third floor.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE on Bedford-av., adjoining the corner of Van Buren-st., Brooklyn. Apply to BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—TWO OFFICES ON READE-ST., IN the basement rooms of the banking-house of the Tradesmen's Bank, with extensive subcellar and vaults beneath the walk. Apply at the Bank to the cashier.

TO LET—THE SUGAR-HOUSE AND STORES Nos. 24, 26, 28 and 30 Leonard-st., now occupied by Messrs. Hanis, Kuhn & Co. Apply to WM. CURTIS NOYES, No. 50 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and store, corner of Bedford and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

LODGE ROOMS TO LET—APPROPRIATE for all society meetings. Those about to rent will do well to call on the proprietor at the rooms, No. 187 Bowery, WM. HAINES, successor of Major Smith, deceased.

TO LET—LOFTS IN NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST.; ALso to let or for sale, the handsome residence in Myrtle-av., between Clinton and Washington avs., Brooklyn. Apply to P. C. CORTELYOU, No. 29 Spruce-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A COTTAGE in Brooklyn, near Fort Green. A desirable residence for a small family. Address JAMES HARRISON, No. 400 Hudson-st., New-York.

BROADWAY STORE AND DWELLING-HOUSE TO LET—No. 882½ Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts. Inquire of T. N. HOLLISTER, No. 454 5th-av., before 9 A. M., or after 4 P. M.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH steam power, at Nos. 131 and 133 Mercer-st. Also, a four-story brown stone front house, No. 100 East 21st-st. Inquire of WM. MACGEORGE, JR., No. 488 Broadway.

TO LET—THE ENTIRE UPPER FLOOR OF THE building No. 104 Broadway, suitable for offices or some light business. Apply to the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, on the premises.

$300—TWO COTTAGES, NOS. 165 and 167 West 28th-st., near 9th-av., to let, at the above rent each. Apply to A. P. VOORHIS, No. 142 West 28th-st.

TO LET—SECOND STORY AND A BASEMENT room of a house in a pleasant neighborhood, near the 8th-av., suitable for a very small family only; rent about $250. Inquire at the drug-store, No. 166 8th-av.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 5 Varick-place, with gas and water complete. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY BRICK STORE, with basement, No. 536 Pearl-st., 25x92 feet, at a low rent. Apply at the premises.

TO LET—THE NEW STORE NO. 2 CHAMBERS-st., corner of Chatham-st. Rent $1,000 per annum. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 102 Read-st.

FULTON-STREET—NO. 105—UPPER LOFT TO let; rent $200. Apply to A. H. LOWERY, No. 77 Nassau-st.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER to let, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE, FOR a small family, at a moderate rent, easy of access to the City; location healthy; or board at a reasonable rate for the Summer, in some private family, near the City. Address S. M. F., No. 43 St. Mark's-place.

A COUNTRY PLACE WANTED—NEAR ORange or West Bloomfield, with from three to five acres of land, about a mile from the dépôt. Price not to be over $4,000. Address, with full description, R. S. CUSHMAN, Morristown, N. J.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, A second floor and basement in a modern-built house, between 4th and 18th sts., and 2d and 4th avs.; references exchanged. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, D. B., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—PART OF A HOUSE, CONSISTING OF five or six rooms, where there would be but one other family; location below 30th-st.; rent not to exceed $225. A good tenant will be found for such a place, by addressing H., Box 2,392 General Post-office, stating particulars.

WANTED—A SMALL FURNISHED COUNTRY house for six months, from May 1, not less than 30 or more than 60 miles from the City, either in New-Jersey or on the Hudson River. Address, with lowest rent, A., Box No. 128 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—IN A GOOD NEIGHBORHOOD, NOT higher than 25th-st., the lower part of an unfurnished house for a physician and small family; no children. Address, with terms, L. C., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO LEASE—A STORE, WITH dwelling attached, on the north side of Canal-st., west of, and not far from Broadway. Address RICHARDSON, Philadelphia, Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A WELL FURNISHED COUNTRY residence, with a large garden and stables, and within an hour's drive of New-York. Address T. L., Box No. 1,344 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ONE OF THE MOST desirable residences in Newark, N. J., situated at the head of the principal park, and within five minutes' walk of the dépôt, whence trains run to New-York nearly every half hour in the day. The dwelling is of brick, three stories and basement, contains ten rooms, besides garret and an inclosed area. It stands back from the street fifty-seven feet, on a lot of about 80 feet front by 340 feet in depth, and has a stable, &c., in the rear. The premises offered and the whole vicinage are unusually attractive. Rent $700. For further particulars, apply to JOSEPH N. TUTTLE, No. 250 Broad-st., Newark, or to L. N. CONDIT, corner Grand and Green sts., Jersey City.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale or exchange for City or Harlem property, situated at West Morrisania, Westchester County, three minutes' walk from Melrose Depot, ten miles from the City; double house, nearly new, filled in with brick; delightful situation; society select; with about ¾ acre of ground, about 70 fruit trees and 20 grape vines, just in bearing, of the choicest variety, with fine shade trees; vegetable and flower garden in the highest state of cultivation. Apply to JOHN KEYS, Nos. 101 and 103 Suffolk-st.
Office hours from 1 to 4 P. M.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET OR FOR SALE.—Beautifully situated on high ground on the Passaic River, with a handsome water front, near North Belleville, N. J., and about ten miles from the City. The house is large and new, in the Italian style, with a tower. There are forty acres of land in pasture, with a beautiful sloping lawn; good boating, bathing and fishing near the house; communication with Wall-st., within an hour by railroad; rent, $800 or, with less land, $600. Price, $17,000. Apply at No. 21 West 30th-st.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON, AT TARRYTOWN.—The advertiser offers for sale the south half of his river land, (about 35 acres,) with the house and stable. The site is beautiful and commanding, and the building architectural in design, and complete in workmanship. Price, $65,000. Inquire of E. A. DOOLITTLE, Broadway, New-York, or PHILIP R. PAULDING, Tarrytown village.

TO LET—COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT MORRIStown, N. J., partly furnished, if desired, three miles from the village; house large and elegant, extensive out-buildings, ice-house filled; with 78 acres of land, situation high and very healthy, magnificent prospect, free from mosquitoes. Would sell, or exchange for good improved City property. HARRIS WILSON, No. 51 William-st.

TO LET—A COTTAGE AT IRVINGTON, ON Main-av., within three minutes' walk of dépôt, nicely shaded and stocked with small fruits; a fine spring of water near the door, and for a moderate family is a very desirable residence. Rent low. Apply on the premises, or on Wednesday mornings at Mr. Bondy's segar store, No. 77 William-st.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE FOR SALE—near the Sound; large dwelling, with tenant-house, barn, carriage-house, four acres of land, plenty of fruit, shade-trees, &c.; about 30 miles from New-York. Communication twice a day, by boat or rail. Must be sold at some price without delay. Apply to J. APPLEGATE, No. 344 Broome-st., corner Bowery.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT BAY RIDGE, L. I., within 45 minutes by railroad of Hamilton-av. Ferry; the house is large, and situated directly upon New-York Bay; barns, ice-house filled, and four acres of land are attached. There is an abundance of fruit, &c. Rent moderate. Apply to CHARLES H. VAN BRUNT, No. 63 Wall-st., third story.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in New-Windsor, about a mile south of Newburgh. The premises comprise some seven acres of land in lawn, orchard and garden, with choice fruit trees and vines of various kinds, a commodious house of brick 50 feet square, with an extension; also necessary out-buildings. Apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 102 Wall-st.

A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—In the village of Astoria, within five minutes' walk of steamboat landing, containing eleven finished rooms, with a large garden attached, abounding with grapes and fruits of every variety. For particulars apply to JOHN L. RAPELYE, on premises, near junction of Newtown and Flushing avs.

TO LET AT STAMFORD, CONN.—A FIRST-class House on Atlantic-st., near the dépôt, and overlooking the Sound; contains 12 rooms; has furnace and gas; fine stable on premises; most desirable residence for a person doing business in the city; rent $500. Apply to THOS. G. RITCH, No. 111 Broadway, or W. R. RITCH, Stamford.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME PLACE NEAR THE New-York Bay Cemetery, Bergen, N. J., containing 15 lots with two fronts, two dwellings, one manufactory and barn; an abundance of fruit of the choicest varieties; will be sold for $5,000; subject to mortgage of $2,500. Apply to G. S. CLARK & CO., No. 26 Maiden-lane.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE, TO LET OR EXCHANGE—AT Tarrytown, N. Y., a double house, barn and four acres of land, well stocked with abundance of the most desirable fruits, fine shade-trees, etc.; 10 minutes' walk from dépôt. Apply to G. W. GREEN, No. 3 Merchants' Exchange, corner Wall and William sts., in the basement.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LEASE—FURnished, on the Hudson River, opposite West Point, and 1½ miles north of Garrison's station, Hudson River Railroad. Apply to Mr. W. D. GARRISON, near the Dépôt, or to J. VAN BUREN, Office No. 7 No. 50 William-st., New-York.

A GOOD COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET FROM April 1, 1862, consisting of house, stable and necessary out-buildings, with 16 full city lots of ground. The house and stable furnished, one horse and two carriages. Fare to New-York, 8 cents by railroad, or 5 cents by boat. Address T. H. CHAMBERS, No. 8 Bible-house.

HOUSE AT YONKERS TO LET.—A THREE-story house with water, gas and all other modern conveniences, pleasantly situated, within a very short distance of the dépôt and steamboat landing, at Yonkers, to let furnished or unfurnished. Apply to JAMES M. DRAKE & CO., No. 42 William-st., Merchants' Exchange.

FOR SALE IN FORDHAM—A COTTAGE with nine rooms, and an acre of land, abundance of fruit and very desirably situated, within 15 minutes walk of the Harlem Railroad and the same distance from the Harlem River steamboat landing. Apply on the premises, second house north of the Presbyterian Church.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT RAHWAY—A large frame house, 36x40, nearly new, nicely painted, with fruit trees, garden, stable; convenient to the dépôt; on high ground; very healthy location. Will be rented for $350 to a good tenant, or sold cheap.
S. DINGEE & CO., No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL COTtage in Newmarket, about three miles below Plainfield, N. J.; out-buildings are pretty and in good order; the garden contains a great variety of fruits; the situation is pleasant and healthy. Rent, $250 per annum. Apply to C. F. BLAKE, No. 107 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AT IRVINGTON, ON THE Hudson, a fine property, with 3½ acres of land. Also, for sale or to let, a stone house and stable, with eight acres of land. Possession given immediately. Apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET AT HASTINGS.—Fourteen rooms, with coach-house, garden, lawn, orchard, and about 6 acres of land. Also, a small furnished cottage near the above. Apply to
L. H. PIGNOLET, No. 187 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY PLACE, WITH TWO acres of ground, on the river, at Lower Ravenswood, adjoining the Astoria steamboat landing. Also, a 4-story, brown-stone house, No. 231 West 32d-st. Inquire of Mr. LOOMIS, Broadway, near 34th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET AT CHATHAM, N. J.—Near the dépôt of the Morris and Essex Railroad, and suitable for gentlemen doing business in the City. For particulars, apply to G. W. CAMPBELL, No. 153 Maiden-lane.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT Mamaroneck, convenient to boat and cars; $3,000, terms to suit. If not sold by Wednesday, March 19, it will be sold on that or the first fair day, at auction. Apply to E. RANDALL, No. 146 Clinton-st.

YONKERS PROPERTY TO LET OR FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A number of houses to let, furnished and unfurnished. Rent from $200 to $1,000. Inquire of PETER H. FOSTER, Yonkers, or No. 20 Pine-st., between 12 and 1 o'clock.

TO LET—IN MADISON, N. J., NEAR THE DEpôt, a convenient house, nearly new, with twelve rooms, barn, garden, &c., admirably situated for a person doing business in New-York. Inquire of D. N. HICKS, at dépôt, Madison.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Large house, forty acres of good land, plenty of fruit, and 22 miles from New-York, on line of railroad. Situation every way desirable as a residence. Apply to M. L. MARSH & SON, No. 150 Greenwich-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO LET, WITH ABOUT ONE acre of land, three houses. Rent $200, $250, $300—all near the Junction Dépôt. Inquire of
A. D. BALDWIN, Cherry-st., Orange.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA.—RENTS from $150 to $600. Inquire of R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria, or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail; the largest stock in the City; suites $20 and upwards; also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, paillasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained solid walnut and oak sets. Suites at $20 and upward. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers.
No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE in all colors, of warranted manufacture; also solid chesnut chamber suites, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, LIBRARIES, bought for ready money, at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, IN GOING from the corner of 34th-st., in a 23d-st. stage, to Wallack's Theatre, a GOLD BRACELET. A suitable reward will be paid to the finder on leaving it at the *Times* Office.

SHOW CASES.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUfacturers, have removed to No. 132 Chatham-st., opposite the theatre. All kinds of show cases kept on hand or made to order, at prices to suit the times.

FOR THE SUPERIOR ROOFING SLATES of the Eagle Company, apply corner of 12th-st. and 10th-av., or to G. FURMAN, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Welsh young woman, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or to assist in washing and ironing; can give unexceptionable references. Inquire of J. H. SEE, No. 2 East 23d-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, by a respectable English Protestant woman. Address No. 84 West 20th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a very respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference. Apply for two days, at No. 51 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Protestant young woman, as professed cook; understands game and soups, baking and pastry, all kinds of desserts, jellies and ice-creams; best of City reference given. Call at No. 264 West 32d-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a Protestant cook, washer and ironer, a situation in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking, and is a tip-top washer and ironer; best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 32 West 25th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as a good cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; understands all kinds of baking; best City reference. Call at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer in a private family; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 281 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A neat, tidy girl, with excellent City references, a situation as general servant; washes and irons well; or chambermaid and waitress; fully competent; wages $6 to $7 a month. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st. Send a note.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—SITUATION WANTED by a middle-aged American widow lady of education; fine seamstress, fond of children, and will do her very best to please; is from Bloomfield, N. J.; salary little object; best references given. Address, for two days, Mrs. E. C., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as housekeeper by an American lady, who is competent for her business, or would take care of a sick person. Can be seen for two day at No. 110 Prince-st.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable woman, as lady's maid and good seamstress; understands all kinds of sewing; or would wait on grown children; has the best City references. Call at No. 87 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable woman as first-class laundress in a private family; can do French fluting and fine muslins in the best style, and would do chamberwork if required; has the best City references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 46 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., second floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant young woman, a situation as laundress in a private family; understands her business perfectly, also French fluting; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 359 6th-av., near 22d-st. Ring the private door bell, next the jeweler's.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best private families. Call at No. 81 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A VERY RESPECTABLE woman wants a situation as first-class laundress, who has the best of City references. Apply for two days, at No. 51 6th-av.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT woman, without incumbrance, desires a situation as nurse; is thoroughly competent to take charge of an infant or small children, and has unexceptionable City and country reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., for one week.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE widow, a situation as nurse; she has had long experience in bringing up children by hand; can take charge of a baby from its birth, or can take care of a lady in her confinement, or assist in chamberwork. Call at No. 370 2d-av., second floor, back room.

AS NURSE.—A WOMAN OF EXPERIENCE wishes a situation to take care of an invalid lady or gentleman, or could raise a baby by hand; has been employed the last seven years in waiting on the sick. Call at, or address No. 239 Water-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl wishes to get a situation as nurse; she understands sewing, and is willing to make herself generally useful; the best of City references can be produced. Can be seen at No. 167 Bowery.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—A SITuation wanted as nurse and chambermaid by a girl who has had charge of twins for a year; is a good seamstress; can give the best references. Apply at No. 141 Amity-st., Brooklyn.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young girl to do plain sewing on Wheeler & Wilson's machine and do light chamberwork, take care of grown-up children. Call at No. 71 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

SERVANTS' OFFICE, NO. 240 GRAND-st., near Bowery—19 years established. Honest, capable and worthy servants, for City or country—Irish, German, American, &c. N. B.—All orders left to my care are faithfully attended to. ISAIAH WATTS.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man, who perfectly understands the care and management of horses; has had many years' experience in this City; can produce the most satisfactory City reference for capability, sobriety and honesty, from his last employer, also from all with whom he has lived. Address S. R., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable man who understands his business; is honest, sober and industrious; is willing to make himself generally useful to his employer; can procure the best of City reference; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 169 East 25th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, front room.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a Protestant man, who perfectly understands the care and management of horses and carriages, and all belonging to a gentleman's establishment, as will be seen by his reference; no objection to City or country; will be found willing and obliging; best of City reference given. Address M. Y., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, by a single man, a situation as coachman and plain gardener; understands his business thoroughly; has the best of City reference. Address THOMAS, Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—A YOUNG MAN, A PROTESTant, wants a situation to drive and take care of horses; understands everything about farming; the best of reference from his last employer. Address R., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer, by a single man, who understands farming in all its branches, and stock of all kinds. Should any gentleman require such a man, call or address, for one day, M. D., No. 166 Hudson-st.

FARM LABORER.—WANTED, A SITUATION on a farm, by a Protestant man acquainted with general farm-work; good references. Apply to JAMES McCLERN, at Terrence Dunn's, No. 113 Washington-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a married man, (native of Scotland;) seven years in his last situation; long practice in forcing grapes, the cure of green and hothouse plants, raising of vegetables and out-door fruits, laying out new grounds, &c., &c.; his wife would take charge of a dairy, having seven years' practice in our last situation; best of references given. Address SCOTCH GARDENER, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a married man who thoroughly understands his business in all departments of gardening and is willing to devote his whole time to the interest of his employer; can give satisfactory reference from his last employer. Address, for two days, P. H., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A YOUNG SCOTCH LAD, aged 19, accustomed to gardening in all its branches, would like to find employment; has two years' reference from his late employer; feels competent to take charge of a small place or as assistant on a large one. Address MARCH, Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION AS GARDENER wanted, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, greenhouse, fruits, flowers, vegetables, &c.; can come well recommended from his last employer. Address A. W., Box No. 293 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a married German man; is competent to take charge of a gentleman's country seat; understands the care of horses and stock; is perfectly willing, and can produce the best of recommendations from present employer. Address JACOB, Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man from England a situation as gardener; understands flowers and grapes, likewise kitchen gardening; the best of City reference given. Address M. G. E., No. 2 Front-st.

AS GARDENER.—A THOROUGH PRACTICAL man would like to find employment till the first of April, on a gentleman's place, planting and pruning fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, etc.; also, making roads and lawns. Address B. B., No. 876 Broadway.

AS GARDENER, &c.—DAIRYMAID, &c.—Wanted, an engagement by a Scotchman, as head gardener and farmer; wife will attend dairy and poultry; Staten Island preferred. Apply to or address THURSO, No. 18 Market-st.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed, a situation by a sober man of steady habits; is a good vegetable grower, good groom and careful driver, also a good milker; has good reference; wages moderate. Address GARDENER, Box No. 199 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED, a situation as first-class gardener and farmer; is competent to take charge of a gentleman's seat where there are graperies and greenhouse; his wife is at liberty to act as cook, laundress or dairywoman, if required; both are active and industrious. Can be well recommended; would like to meet with a respectable family where they could settle down. Address D. D., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, or to A. Bridgeman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway, N. Y.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—A SITUation wanted by a married man as gardener and farmer; he thoroughly understands his business, greenhouse, graperies, vegetables and farming of all kinds; his wife is capable of taking care of dairy and poultry; both honest and industrious; has the best of reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 109 West 25th-st., near 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—A MARried man with a small family, wants a situation as gardener and farmer; is sober, honest and industrious; can be well recommended from his present employer. Address M. HARAMONY, Esq., No. 1 Bowling Green.

AS HEAD GARDENER AND FARMER.—Engagement wanted by a Scotchman to take charge as a whole; wife will attend dairy and poultry. Apply to C. M. SAXTON, No. 25 Park-row.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by a respectable, steady man; has the best of City reference; is competent in his business and will be found strictly attentive and obliging. Address, for 2 days, P. L. TADMAN & CO., No. 268 4th-av., corner 21st-st.

AS MAN AND WIFE.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT man and wife desire situations in the country; the man is an excellent hand over horses, is a good farmer and plain gardener; the wife is a first-class down-stairs servant and dairymaid; both are willing and obliging, and have the best of references from last employer; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 215 Bowery, near Houston-st.

TO FARMERS AND OWNERS OF COUNTRY SEATS.—A young man, of New-England birth and habits, of experience in mixed husbandry and market gardening, well acquainted with glass culture, desires a situation as working foreman in either branch; is a good accountant; can conduct general business and correspondence. Address GEORGE HENRY, Hallowell, Maine.

TO JOB PRINTERS.—A FIRST-CLASS COMpositor, of experience, having been out of the job printing department for some years, wishes to qualify with a competent party, at reduced wages; will be an acquisition to a person who can appreciate industry, sobriety and honesty. Address B. A. H., Box 112 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PERMANENT SITUATION, IN some mercantile house, by a young man, who is a good penman and a competent bookkeeper, correspondent and entry clerk. Satisfactory reference given. Address ANSON, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY IN A WHOLESALE Dry Goods store. Salary $50 the first year. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

AN AMERICAN GIRL.—WANTED AN AMERican girl or middle-aged woman to assist generally in the affairs of a small family. Call, for two days, at No. 298 West 43d-st. Permanent place if suitable.

A COOK.—WANTED, A GERMAN, WELSH, ENGlish or Scotch cook, to go a short distance in the country; must be a good baker and butter-maker, and willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Apply at No. 7 Livingston-place, Stuyvesant-square.

A COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, a cook and chambermaid, to go a short distance in the country; they must both wash and iron; the chambermaid must also wait on the table; they must be neat and orderly, and understand their business; no other need apply. Family, lady, gentleman and daughter. Send note for three days to D. A., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—WANTed, a girl who can come well recommended, to cook, wash and iron; none but a neat, tidy person need apply, at No. 133 Lexington-av., from 9 till 2 o'clock.

A FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a German, Scotch or American, competent to take charge of a small place of 30 acres; must be competent, able, young and willing to work; single man preferred. Apply at 51 Pine-st., between 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.

A FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a single man who understands farming, vegetable gardening and milking, and who is willing to make himself generally useful, to go twenty-five miles from the City. Wages $10 per month. Inquire at the jewelry store, No. 362 Bowery.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A GARDENER—English, Scotch, or German—a single man preferred—fully capable of taking care of a neat lawn, a vegetable and flower garden, one horse and one cow; must be very kind and obliging, and be fully recommended; $150 a year, and board, will be given; he will probably be wanted for 5 years. Address W. W., Box No. 1,597 Post-office, where applicants may be seen.

A NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, a girl as nurse and chambermaid; must be well recommended. Wages, $7. A Protestant preferred. Apply at No. 8 East Baltic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED HOTEL-KEEPer, to take the entire charge of a moderate-sized Summer hotel near the City; an Eastern man accustomed to country life preferred. This situation offers the advantages of a comfortable home with a moderate compensation. None need apply but those who are able to give the most ample evidence of capacity, integrity of character, good habits, as also security for the movable property which will be intrusted to his care. Address HOTEL, Box No. 2,196 Post-office, for one week.

POLISHERS.—WANTED, TWO POLISHERS; those used to gunwork preferred. Apply to L. H. OLMSTED, foreman of Starr Arms Company, Binghamton, N. Y.

WANTED—A TIDY, ACTIVE AND INDUSTRIous Protestant girl to do general housework for a small family; must be a good cook, washer and ironer, and have good reference. Apply at No. 184 West 17th-st.

A PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTER WANTED at T. BILL'S, No. 204 Chatham-square.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE DWELLING-HOUSE AND ground No. 2 Grace-court, directly on Brooklyn Heights. Buildings all of brick and stone, built in the most substantial manner. House 52x70 feet, three stories, complete in all its appointments, billiard room, &c., &c. Situation unrivaled, commanding magnificent views of the Bay and City of New-York, combining both City and country, within three minutes' walk of the Wall-st. Ferry, being all that is desirable for a first-class residence; pure air, ample grounds handsomely laid out, terraced garden, vinery, greenhouse, conservatory, stable, coach and coachman's house, &c., &c. If not sold it will be rented or leased for a number of years, furnished or otherwise. Inquire of JOHN H. PRENTICE, No. 1 Grace-court, Brooklyn.

WILLIAMSBURGH HOUSES FOR SALE very cheap. I have a number of brick and frame houses which must be sold on account of the misfortunes of their owners, at prices from $2,300 to $7,000. $10,000, $5,000, $1,000 and $500 to loan on bond and mortgage in New-York, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh. S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st., New-York, and No. 78 South 7th-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A TWO-STORY FRAME dwelling-house with extension, on Hunter-st., near Gates-av., Brooklyn, within three minutes' walk of Fulton-av. cars, with or without one or two lots adjoining in the rear fronting on Downing-st. Apply at No. 275 Pearl-st., New-York, up stairs, or to HAGNER & SMITH, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE AT HARLEM—ON 125TH-ST., BEtween 6th and 7th avs., a two-story and attic brick house, 38 by 38 feet; a neat private residence, with gas, range, furnace, water, bath, &c.; also a good carriage-house and 4 lots of ground; flowers, fruits and shrubbery. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, OVERlooking the bay and North and East Rivers, a first-class house, 30 by 65 feet. Will be sold at a price to suit the times and on reasonable terms. Inquire on the premises, No. 60 Columbia-st., or of S. HONDLOW, No. 8 Montague-place.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED the first-class high-stoop brown-stone front house, No. 11 West 39th-st., near 5th-av. This house contains all the modern improvements and is in complete order. Apply to P. H. STEVENS, on the premises, or at No. 22 William-st.

FOR SALE—A $10,000 HOUSE FOR $8,000.—Stone front, high stoop, one of the best and most elegantly finished houses in this City; good location, No. 128 East 48th-st., near 3d-av.; one plate of glass in each sash, whole front mahogany blinds. OWNER, No. 201 West 50th-st.

FOR SALE.—SEVERAL TWO AND THREE-story houses, brown-stone basements, stoops and trimmings, modern improvements, in 65th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Also, new tenement houses, in different parts of the XIXth Ward. Inquire of WM. A. JUCK, 2d-av., between 64th and 65th sts.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT, EAST 53D-ST., No. 158; house, 3-story, basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements; no incumbrance; terms to suit the purchaser. Inquire of S. SPRAGUE, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A SMALL, GENteel, three-story and basement house, north side of 55th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.; all the modern improvements. Terms easy. Apply to the lumber-yard foot of 53d-st., East River. BROWN & STONE.

FOR SALE LOW.—TERMS TO SUIT—SEVERal first-class three-story brown-stone houses, high stoops, on West 50th-st.; also two unimproved lots, each 20x100 feet, south side 53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Apply at No. 195 West 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY 19-feet brown-stone front house No. 142 East 31st-st. Apply to A. G. HAVENS, corner 31st-st. and 1st-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

COUNTRY DRY GOODS STORE FOR SALE,

On the line of the Hudson River, within 30 miles of New-York City; a well-established business; central location; low rent, and well-selected stock of about $7,000 to $8,000. Terms will be made easy to a responsible party. Address with name and references, Box No. 251 Post-office.

COAL-YARD TO LEASE—CORNER JANE and West sts., 88 by 225 feet, long established and doing a large business. It would also answer well for a lumber-yard, or for any purpose requiring vacant ground. Apply to HENRY REEVE, corner Canal and Centre sts.

FOR SALE—BRICK FACTORY, 25X50, THREE stories, with engine, boiler and shafting, 10-horse-power, on 113th-st., near 3d-av., Harlem. Inquire next door, or at No. 161 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—THE DINING AND OYSTER SAloon No. 9 Park-row. For particulars, inquire in the saloon.

DRUG-STORE TO RENT—AN OLD STAND on Main-st., in the village of Peekskill. For terms, inquire of J. B. MILLS, Real Estate Agent, Peekskill.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862.—Agents wanted in all the principal towns of the United States and Canada for the International Registration Agency, established for supplying residences and suitable accommodation for exhibitors and visitors. Apply, prepaid, stating references, to S. ROTHENHEIM, Esq., London, England.

COTTON SEED.—2,000 BUSHELS MISSISSIPPI and Tennessee upland cotton seed, suitable for planting, for sale by WM. J. DEWEY & CO., No. 85 Wall-st.

AUCTION SALES.

Administrator's Sale of
PATTERNS AND MACHINERY.
Will be sold at auction on the 28th of March,
At Matteawan, Fishkill, N. Y.,

At 10 o'clock, A. M., all the patterns formerly belonging to the Matteawan Company, and the Matteawan Machine and Manufacturing Company, consisting of a very large and valuable lot of
MILL GEARING,
PULLIES AND PILLOW BLOCK PATTERNS,
Saw Mills, Dry Dock and Steam Engine Patterns of various kinds and sizes, Crane Patterns for hoisting, various kinds of Lathes, Iron Planers, Drills, and all kinds of Cotton Machinery Patterns—including the celebrated self-operating Mules, and various other Patterns, too numerous to mention.

—ALSO—

Lots of second-hand shafting—Hangers and Pulleys.
Castings for several machines.
Small lot of new and second-hand Cotton Machinery.
Lots of small Tools for Lathes, Mules and other work.
Several Cranes for hoisting.
Locomotive and Flue Boilers—second-hand.
Catalogues can be had at No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York, and at Matteawan, N. Y., after the 20th inst.
Terms made known at the day of sale.
T. J. B. SCHENCK, Administrator.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

SALE BY ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES TRUST CO. OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN NASSAU-STREET.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, March 15, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,

Nassau-st.—The large double marble-front buildings Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau-st., between Ann and Beekman sts., and running through to Theatre-alley, being the property a portion of which was formerly occupied by the Artisan's Bank; the buildings cover the entire lot, 50 by about 102 feet, are 6 stories high, good sub-cellars, and iron shutters front and rear. The premises are occupied by various tenants, and partly rented for the coming year. 70 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Full particulars at the auctioneer's office, No 3 Pine-st.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

EXTRA-SIZED HOUSE ON SECOND-AV. at auction on THURSDAY, March 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. The very large and substantial four-story brick-house and lot No. 106 2d-av.; lot 26x125, with court-yard in front; house 28x50, with two-story extension 40 feet deep, making the entire house 90 feet deep; built in the best manner, with independent walls, all modern improvements, and private stairs, and in perfect order, having been recently painted, &c.: the whole constituting one of the most complete houses in the City. Liberal terms. Maps and full particulars at No. 35 Wall-st.

Daniel A. Mathews, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at his Salesrooms, No. 79 Nassau-st., near Fulton-st., a large assortment of handsome household furniture, viz.: elegant parlor suites in brocatel and French reps, centre-tables, bookcases, library tables, lounges, velvet, Brussels and tapestry carpets, French bedsteads, dressing-bureaus, washstands, hair mattresses, extension-tables, buffets, enameled chamber suites, rockers, &c. Also, one oak secretary bedstead, Plimpton's patent, and one mahogany piano-forte.

Assistant Quartermaster General's Office,
New-York, March 15, 1862.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at or near Hempstead, L. I., on SATURDAY, the 22d day of March inst., at 12 o'clock M., about nine hundred and fifty cords of oak or other hard wood, now lying near the Railroad station at that place. The wood will be sold in lots of twenty-five cords, and the terms of sale will be cash on delivery. It can be seen at any time prior to the sale.
D. D. TOMPKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster General.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., Auctioneers.

CLINTON-PLACE (8TH-ST.) PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, the 27th inst., by order of Paul N. Spofford and Francis R. Tillou, Esqs., Executors of the estate of Mrs. Mary Okill, deceased, the very valuable property known as Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, (8th-st.) The buildings are of a superior character, and the ground is held under a favorable lease from the Sailors' Snug Harbor. Particulars in a future advertisement.

Peed & Co., Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HOUSE FURnishing goods, cutlery, tin, wooden and willow-ware, silver-plated and Britannia ware, ranges, Plumber's stock, iron-safe, desks, wagon, &c. PEED & CO. will sell, on MONDAY, March 17, 1862, at 10 A. M., at the store of Aldridge & Garrison, No. 357 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, the stock of goods contained therein, by order of J. S. MACKAY, Assignee.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

STOCK SALE.—TUESDAY, MARCH 18, AT 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, (for account of whom it may concern,) 114 shares of the capital stock of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Co.; 135 shares of the capital stock of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Co.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE sale of the valuable property Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau-st., near Ann-st., to be sold at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York. Maps and full particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

John H. Burley, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, sofa-beds, wardrobes, hat racks, washstands, chairs, tables, curtains and cornices, feather beds, blankets, comforters, mattresses, carpets, oil-cloths, crockery and kitchenware.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE LIMITED COPARTNERship heretofore existing under the name and firm of HALSEY & WASHBURN is this day dissolved, the time of limitation having expired; either party signing the name of the firm in liquidation.
STEPHEN R. HALSEY,
STEPHEN F. WASHBURN.
New-York, March 7, 1862.

The undersigned will continue the business of freighting grain, &c., between Albany and New-York. Barges and office at Bulkhead, foot of Charlton-st., North River.
S. R. HALSEY.

Pernambuco, Brazil, Jan. 1, 1862.

MR. DANIEL M. ROLLINS IS THIS DAY admitted a partner in our firm. Our Mr. H. H. Swift, resident partner in the United States, has transferred his place of business from Boston to No. 80 South-st., New-York, where, having associated himself with Mr. Henry Forster Hitch, they, under the style of H. H. SWIFT & CO., will attend to all business appertaining to our firm. Mr. Edwin F. Adams will still continue to represent the firm in Boston.
HENRY FORSTER & CO.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between HENRY GERKER, FRED. GERKER, FRED. STAAKE, and HENRY JORDON, trading as H. GERKER, SON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, the business of the late firm to be settled by HENRY GERKER, who is alone authorized to settle the same. Dated Philadelphia, March 10, 1862.
HENRY GERKER, FRED. STAAKE.
FRED. GERKER, HENRY JORDON.

Deep River, Conn., March 10, 1862.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of C. B. ROGERS & CO., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.
CALVIN B. ROGERS,
WILLIAM C. ROGERS.

The business of the late firm will be settled by WILLIAM C. ROGERS, who will continue the business at the old stand in the village of Deep River.
WILLIAM C. ROGERS.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HEREtofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of FREDRICKS & CO., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. S. J. HALLETT will continue the business at No. 136 Bowery, and is alone authorized to collect all debts due the late firm, and will pay all claims against it.
L. D. FREDRICKS,
New-York, March 10, 1862. S. J. HALLETT.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of BARTON & SCOTT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled by either party, and the name of the firm used in liquidation only.
WILLIAM BARTON,
New-York, March 11, 1862. JOHN H. SCOTT.

PROPOSALS.

Assistant Quartermaster-General's Office,
New-York, March 15, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the 17th instant, for building forty keel launches suitable for disembarking troops from shipboard and landing them on a beach. They must be of three sizes, viz.: [illegible] 37 and 40 feet long, 12, 10½ and 9 feet beam, and 4 6-12, 3-12 and 3 10-12 feet deep, (one-third of each size,) and be built of good seasoned oak timber and one and a fourth inch pine plank, well fastened with iron, sharp sterns, and to row double bank, with iron pin and becket; the largest sized boats to have ten thwarts, and the two smaller sizes nine each, with two oars to each thwart, and one steering-oar to each boat; each boat to have a good strong ring bolt at bow and stern, and to be subject to inspection. Persons making offers will please state the price of each size at which they will furnish these boats, and the time within which they will be completed, which must not exceed twenty-one days from acceptance of bid. Proposals will be received for a part or the whole. Please indorse, "Proposals for Boats."
D. D. TOMPKINS,
Ass't Q. M. Gen.

Quartermaster-General's Office,
Washington City, March 11, 1862.

WANTED, AT SHIP ISLAND, MISS., two light-draft steamers, suited for towing boats. Proposals, stating terms and times at which they will be delivered at Ship Island, with descriptions of the boats offered, will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General until the 21st of March.

Proposals should be enveloped and indorsed "Proposals for Steamboats for Ship Island," and addressed to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.
M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet on TUESDAY, the 18th day of March, 1862, at 1 o'clock P. M., in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, City Hall, for the purpose of considering the subject of the extension of Church-street to the Battery. All parties interested will please attend without notice.
CHAS. J. CHIPP, } Committee
F. J. A. BOOLE, } on
CHAS. H. HALL, } Streets.
E. W. Taylor, Secretary.

COAL, &C.

RED AND WHITE ASH COALS.—PURE Red ash (Peach Orchard) genuine Lehigh and Locust Mountain; also, Cumberland, Cannel and Liverpool Orrel, of the finest qualities, all at lowest market prices. HENRY REEVE, corner Canal and Centre, and corner [illegible] and West sts.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

NOTICE.—BONDHOLDERS OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO, THE OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA, THE OHIO AND INDIANA, AND THE FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANIES.—Holders of First Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company, and the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, who have not heretofore deposited their bonds with John Ferguson, No. 35 Pine-st., under the plan of reorganization, are again notified to do so on or before the 1st day of April next, or they will be excluded from its benefits.

Holders of Second Mortgage Bonds of the same Companies, or Construction Bonds of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, who have not already deposited their bonds as above, are notified to make application to the Purchasing Committee, at my office, No. 52 Wall-st., to be admitted to the benefits of said reorganization, on or before the same day, or be excluded therefrom.—March 7, 1862.
J. F. D. LANIER,
Chairman Purchasing Committee.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held at their office, Hunter's Point, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of April next, in conformity with the annexed by-law:

SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the choice of thirteen Directors, shall be held on the second Tuesday in April of each year, at the office of the Company, Hunter's Point, under the direction of three Inspectors.

The poll to be open from 12 o'clock at noon, and to be kept open until 2 o'clock P. M., and then closed.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 31st of March, and opened on the 9th of April.
WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.
Hunter's Point, Feb. 22, 1862.

Grocers' Fire Insurance Company, No. 48 Wall-st.,
New-York, March 1, 1862.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMpany have this day declared a quarterly Dividend of Two (2) per Cent., payable on demand, at the office of the Treasurer, Park Fire Insurance Company, No. 237 Broadway, New-York City.
J. W. BAKER,
New-York, March 4, 1862. Treasurer *pro tem.*

Office of the Jefferson Insurance Co.,
No. 60 Wall-st., N. Y., March 3, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER Share (ten per cent.,) from the earnings of the past six months will be paid to the Stockholders on demand at this Office.
SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

REMOVAL.—A. S. FOSTER, BANKER, HAS REmoved his office from No. 267 Pearl-st. to No. 84 Nassau-st., near Fulton, where banking, exchange and collecting will be continued. Uncurrent money, gold and silver, bought and sold.

GOLD, TREASURY NOTES AND ALL issues of Government Bonds bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Securities, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

WANTED TO LOAN—$8,000 ON TWO FIRST-class Mortgages of $4,000 each. Address J. S., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—IN PARTITION.—SARAH E. CLAYTON, by her next friend, THOMAS E. GARSON, against ANN YARRINGTON, GEORGE DAVIDSON, ROBERT T. DAVIDSON, CHARLES H. CLAYTON, GEORGE A. DAVIDSON, JACOB T. DAVIDSON, RALPH P. CRANDALL and ANN E. CRANDALL, his wife. In pursuance of the judgment entered in this action on the sixth day of January, 1862, the undersigned Referee, appointed by the Court, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of March, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers, the premises mentioned in the said judgment, and therein described as follows, that is to say:

First—All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon, situate in the City of New-York, and taken together, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the southeasterly corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Mott-street with the southerly side of Grand-street; running thence southerly along Mott-street eighty feet; thence easterly along land now or formerly of Charles Mooney forty-seven feet and one inch; thence northerly parallel with Mott-street and along land now or late of Stephen Van Rensselaer eighty feet to the southerly side of Grand-street; thence westerly along the southerly side of Grand-street forty-seven feet and one inch to the point of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less; the property above intended to be described being the premises now known as and by the numbers one hundred and forty (140) and one hundred and forty-two (142) Mott-street, and two hundred and five (205) and two hundred and seven (207) Grand-street, in the City of New-York.

Second—All those four lots of land in said City, taken together, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Forty-sixth-street, distant three hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of the Tenth-avenue; thence running southerly parallel with Tenth-avenue one hundred feet and four inches, more or less; thence westerly one hundred feet; thence northerly one hundred feet and four inches, more or less, to the southerly side of Forty-sixth-street; thence easterly one hundred feet to the point of beginning: being now known as and by the numbers 330, 332, 334 and 336 West Forty-sixth-street in the City of New-York.

Third—All that piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate on the westerly side of the Bowery, in said City, and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of the Bowery, distant one hundred and three feet and seven inches southerly from the southwest corner of the Bowery and Broome-street; running thence westerly ninety-five feet; thence southerly twenty-six feet and one inch; thence easterly ninety-eight feet to the westerly line of the Bowery; thence northerly along the westerly line of the Bowery twenty-six feet and ten inches to the place of beginning; the lot above intended to be described being now known as and by the numbers one hundred and forty (140) and one hundred and forty and a half (140½) Bowery, in the City of New-York.

Fourth—All that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate in said City, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Elizabeth-street, distant one hundred and sixteen feet and six inches southerly from the southeasterly corner of Elizabeth and Broome streets; thence easterly one hundred and four feet and nine inches; thence southerly twenty-five feet and seven inches; thence westerly one hundred and one feet and nine inches to the easterly line of Elizabeth-street; thence northerly along the easterly line of Elizabeth-street, twenty-six feet and four inches to the place of beginning; the premises above intended to be described being now known as number one hundred and fourteen (114) Elizabeth-street, in the City of New-York; together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.—New-York, Jan. 29, 1862.
R. EMMET, Referee.
Albert Cardozo, Attorney for Plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT—SAMUEL J. HUNT AND OTHERS, as surviving Executors, &c., against GEORGE S. STITT AND OTHERS.—In pursuance of the judgment of the above entitled Court, made in the above entitled action, on the 10th day of March, 1862, I, the subscriber, referee appointed in and by said judgment, for the purpose of executing and carrying into effect such judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 8th day of April, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, through P. C. BULKLEY, Real Estate Auctioneer, the following described premises, viz.:

All that certain lot of land, with the brick dwelling thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New-York, on the northerly side of Forty-fifth-street, described and containing as follows: Commencing at a point on the northerly line of said Forty-fifth-street distant two hundred and forty-three feet nine inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of Forty-fifth-street and the Eleventh-avenue, at the centre of a party wall between the house on the lot hereby described and the house on the lot next adjoining thereto on the east, and running thence northerly through the centre of said party wall and parallel with said avenue, one hundred feet and five inches, thence westerly and parallel with Forty-fifth-street, eighteen feet and nine inches, thence southerly and parallel with said avenue to and through the centre of a party wall between the house erected on the lot hereby described and the house next adjoining thereto on the west, one hundred feet and five inches, to the northerly line of Forty-fifth-street, and thence easterly along said last-mentioned line, eighteen feet nine inches, to the point of beginning. Being the westerly portion of a lot known and distinguished by the number sixty, (60,) and the easterly part of a lot known by the number fifty-nine, (59,) on a map entitled "Map of Partition of Lands between Ambrose Spencer, Trustee of Mary E. Spencer, Francis B. Cutting and Charles C. King, made by Thomas R. Ludlam, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, by the number 137, in a tin case."—Dated March 14, 1862.
JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.
Smith & Woodward, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
mh15-2aw3wS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WM. H. BURROWES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, in the office of J. F. Mitchell, Esq., No. 62 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of February next.—Dated, New-York, Aug. 21, 1861.
EDWARD E. MITCHELL, }
WM. McMURRAY, } Executors.
GEORGE G. BYRON. }
au24-law6mS*

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS—Grates, fenders, less than cost, at West Castleton Slate and Vermont Marble Co.'s Office, No. 412 Broadway.—T. B. STEWART, Agt. Mantels and grates set in the country.

THE TREASURER OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT thankfully acknowledges the receipt of the following donations to the Widow and Orphan Fund of the Fire Department, by the hands of Zophar Mills, Esq., Chairman of Committee for soliciting donations, viz.: From

Lorillard Ins. Co., per John C. Mills, Esq., Sec.	$100
City Ins. Co., per Sam'l Townsend, Esq., Sec.	100
Metropolitan Ins. Co., per E. A. Stansbury, Esq., Sec.	100
Corn Exchange Ins. Co., per W. H. Windsor, Esq., Secretary	100
New-York Fire and Marine Ins. Co., per D. Underhill, Esq., Secretary	100
North River Ins. Co., per John Hegeman, Esq., Sec.	100
Security Ins. Co., per Thomas W. Birdsall, President	50
Greenwich Ins. Co., per Jas. Harrison, Esq., Sec.	50
Knickerbocker Ins. Co., per Geo. Hodgsdon, Esq., Secretary	50
Republic Ins. Co., per D. F. Curry, Esq., Sec.	50
Broadway Ins. Co., per John Wray, Esq., Sec.	50
Indemnity Ins. Co., per W. R. Sheldon, Esq., Sec.	50
Commercial Ins. Co., per M. V. B. Fowler, Esq., Sec.	50
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JOHN S. GILES, Treasurer.
New-York, March 14, 1862.

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For half a century this well-known remedy for Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold-fields of Australia, the back-woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the palace of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.

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But everything as clear as the sun at noonday, after reading that popular illustrated medical work, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY, published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Summary of the virtues of Triesemar, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Triesemar No. 1 removes completely all physical impediments to marriage, and invigorates the exhausted system. Triesemar No. 2 quickly cures all primary symptoms, obviating the necessity of being sickened with nauseous medicines. Triesemar No. 3 is the great European remedy for confirmed cases, ill effects from mercury, and for the entire removal of all impurities. Price $3, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, or in $27 cases, saving $9. Packets packed, secured from observation, and sent to any part of the world, on receipt of remittance. Consultations daily, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. N. B.—Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 286 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

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Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

BRODIE'S DYSPEPSIA PILLS.

A sure and safe remedy for all diseases arising from a disordered condition of the stomach. Try them. D. S. BARNES, Wholesale Agent, No. 202 Broadway, N. Y.

THE MOST HIGHLY VALUED BLESSING OF LIFE SECURED.—One bottle of ZARTALISIMA B. OR NATURE'S INFALLIBLE RESTORATIVE, will convince the most incredulous of the wonderful reanimating powers of that most delightful cordial.

Constitutions relaxed, weakened or decayed in man or woman, are under the immediate influence of this Restorative; poverty of blood and emaciated limbs will, ere long, meet the happiest changes; the chill watery fluid will become rich and balsamic, and the limbs covered with flesh firm and healthful.

Zartalisima B is pleasant to the sight, agreeable to the palate and exhilarating in its effects. It is inclosed in a neat case, thus rendering it conveniently portable to those desirous of carrying it in their pockets. Prepared and sold by the sole inventor and proprietor, Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from McDougal-st.,) New-York, at $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS. SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

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Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

READ, READ, READ.—A SAFE AND RELIAble medicine, DR. CHAPMAN'S CELEBRATED COMPOUND CROUP AND COUGH SYRUP, used with success for the last 35 years; an infallible cure for the croup; also the best medicine for influenza, colds, coughs, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pain in the chest, bleeding from the lungs, asthma, whooping-cough, consumption, etc. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by WM. CHAPMAN & CO., No. 42 Fulton-st., New-York, and by Druggists.

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EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

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PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

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Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

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The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
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AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
SCOTIA,	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
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These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, McCauley, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 19.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 26.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 2.
ASIA, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 9.
NIAGARA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 16.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 29,

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
Henry A. Gadsden, Commander,
Will sale from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, March 29, at noon.

This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to
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The steamer FULTON will sail April 26.

FOR HAVANA.
THE SPANISH STEAMSHIP
LA CUBANA,
Ilarrasabal, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely, on
WEDNESDAY, March 19, 1862.

PASSAGE MONEY.

First Cabin	$60
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For freight or passage apply to
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TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON PACKETS.

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PASSAGE TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN OR IRELAND, at the lowest rates, and DRAFTS, payable on demand anywhere throughout the UNITED KINGDOM, can be obtained as heretofore, at
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STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY, March 15.
CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY, March 22.
GLASGOW	SATURDAY, March 29.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

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Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship BREMEN, H. Wessels commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, March 15, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY, 29th March.	SATURDAY, 24th May.
SATURDAY, 26th April.	SATURDAY, 21st June.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60

An experienced surgeon on board.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling Green.

THE STEAMSHIP ROANOKE WILL leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, March 22, at 12 o'clock precisely, for Havana direct.
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depôt.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accomodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3½ P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.

Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. Sundays (included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries. New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

STEAMBOATS.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 3 P M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M. Passengers can remain on board till morning without charge.

CURL YOUR HAIR!
BEAUTIFY YOURSELF,
BY USING
CHAPPELL'S HYPERION
FOR CURLING THE HAIR.

By using Chappell's Hyperion, Ladies and Gentlemen can beautify themselves a thousand fold.
CHAPPELL'S HYPERION
Is the only article in the world that will Curl straight Hair!

The only article that will Curl the Hair
In Glossy Curls,
In Sunny Curls,
In Silken Curls,
In Auburn Curls,
In Flaxen Curls,
In Flowing Curls,
In Waving Curls,
In Beautiful Curls,
In Luxuriant Curls,
In Raven Curls!

It makes the Hair SOFT and GLOSSY; it INVIGORATES the Hair; it BEAUTIFIES the Hair; it CLEANSES the Hair; it is most DELIGHTFUL and EXQUISITELY
PERFUMED.
The Hyperion does not in any manner interfere with the NATURAL SOFTNESS OF THE HAIR.
It neither scorches nor dries it; it gives the Hair a soft, thrifty appearance; it PREVENTS the Hair from FALLING OFF!
It is the only article ever yet discovered that will
CURL STRAIGHT HAIR
in beautiful curls, without injury to the Hair or scalp.
The Hyperion has been before the public but about six months, and in that short period of time it has been tested by more than
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND PERSONS!
And they all universally testify that the HYPERION IS THE GREATEST BEAUTIFIER EVER OFFERED TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

The Hyperion can be so applied as to cause the Hair to *Curl* for one *Day*, or for one *Week*, or for one *Month*, or for any longer period desired.

The Hyperion is the only article in the world but what can be counterfeited or imitated by unprincipled persons. To prevent this, we do not offer it for sale at any Druggist's in the United States. Therefore, any lady or gentleman who desires the soft luxuriant Curls, and who desires to beautify themselves by using the Hyperion, must inclose the
PRICE, ONE DOLLAR,
in a letter, and address
W. CHAPPELL & CO.,
Box No. 64 Parkman, Geauga County, Ohio,
and it will be carefully sent by return mail.

AMUSEMENTS.

L. M. GOTTSCHALK—NIBLO'S SALOON.
ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.

Seats can be secured, without extra charge, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Sibell's, Wall-st.

MR. J. GRAU begs to announce MR. GOTTSCHALK'S LAST GRAND EVENING CONCERT IN NEW-YORK,
Prior to his departure for the West,
ON MONDAY, March 17,
being the thirteenth of
MR. GOTTSCHALK'S SPECIAL ENTERTAINMENTS.
MR. GOTTSCHALK will enjoy the cooperation of
Mdlle. CARLOTTA PATTI, Signor BRIGNOLI,
Signor MANCUSI, Signor SUSINI.
GOTTSCHALK'S
ONLY MATINEE D'INSTRUCTION,
AT IRVING HALL,
On TUESDAY, 18th, at 1 o'clock.
Doors open at 12.
Tickets will be issued, with reserved seats, at
ONE DOLLAR EACH,
each visitor being guaranteed a place within easy eye-range of the piano.
THE SEATS WILL SURROUND MR. GOTTSCHALK
who will announce five pieces, and then play what else the audience chooses to select from his repertoire.
STUDENTS OF MR. GOTTSCHALK'S COMPOSITIONS
may thus obtain
A LESSON FROM THE MASTER
in the best possible way, by hearing and seeing him play their favorite morceau.
NO OTHER ARTIST
will assist on these occasions, and the greatest care will be taken to make them a source of real
AMUSEMENT AND INSTRUCTION,
as well as social and communicative intercourse.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.

Ticket offices open on Monday, at Academy, Sibell's, and Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

Mr. GRAU begs to announce that he will give a short season of Italian Opera, commencing
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 19,
on which occasion will be produced Verdi's celebrated work,
UN BALLO EN MASCHERA,
with novel and brilliant effects never before attempted in this country.
IN THE LAST ACT,
which always insures the success of the opera in Europe, and which affords the manager an opportunity for
A SPIRITED TERPSICHOREAN DIVERTISSEMENT.
The renowned and fascinating danseuse,
SENORITA ISABELLA CUBAS
will make her début before an Academy audience, and on a stage of sufficient magnitude to enable her to display her wonderful accomplishments, assisted by Señor XIMENES and a powerful corps de ballet, she will give to
THE MASQUERADE BALL SCENE IN THE LAST ACT
a degree of brilliancy and importance which it has never yet received in America, and which will be further carried out by new and appropriate costumes prepared expressly for the occasion.
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI'S NEW WALTZ
will be played for the first time, and danced by all the danseuses and corps de ballet.
THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERS will be sustained by
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
MISS ISABELLA HINKLEY, MME. STRAKOSCH,
Signors BRIGNOLI, MANCUSI, BARILI, &c.
On THURSDAY, the 20th, will be produced for the first time in several seasons, and with a complete mise-en-scene, Auber's chef d'œuvre
MASANIELLO,
with a grand distribution.
SENORITA CUBAS
will appear for the first time in the great rôle of "Fenella."
On Friday, 21st, a Grand Opera night; on Saturday, 22d, Grand Gala Matinée and Ballet.
Mme. DeLUSAN'S début MONDAY, March 24.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Fourth week of those popular artists,
Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. COLLINS.
TWENTY-FOURTH NIGHT OF THE
GREAT SPECTACULAR DRAMA,
THE COLLEEN BAWN,
OR
THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN.
THIS (SATURDAY) AND EVERY NIGHT.
THE COLLEEN BAWN.
MYLES NA COPPALEEN, with songs, Mr. J. COLLINS
EILY O'CONNER, with songs, Mrs. JOHN WOOD
The play is produced with
NEW AND SPLENDID SCENERY.
And a magnificent cast of characters.
Previous to the Drama, the farce of
HOW TO PAY THE RENT.
Morgan Rattler ... Mr. J. Collins
With the song of
WIDOW MACHREE.

Admission	50c.
Secured Parquette Stalls	75c.
Family Circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.)	25c.

Doors open at 7; commence at 7½ precisely.

WALLACK'S.
MODERN STANDARD COMEDY.
SATURDAY,
LONDON ASSURANCE.

Charles Courtly	Mr. Lester Wallack
Meddle	Mr. Blake
Sir Harcourt Courtly	Mr. Charles Fisher
Dazzle	Mr. Reynolds
Max Harkaway	Mr. Norton
Dolly Spanker	Mr. Floyd
Cool	Mr. Young
Lady Gay Spanker	Mrs. Hoey
Grace Harkaway	Miss Mary Gannon
Pert	Mrs. John Sefton

MONDAY,
LOVE CHASE,
in which
MR. MARK SMITH
will make his first appearance.

MARY PROVOST'S THEATRE.

(Late Wallack's, No. 485 Broadway.)—Engagement and first appearance in New-York of the young American tragedian, J. WILKES BOOTH, whose success in the great characters he intends to represent, during his engagement in this City, has elicited the wonder and admiration of large and enthusiastic audiences in all the principal cities of the United States, and has been equaled only by his father, the famous Junius Brutus Booth, will take place on MONDAY EVENING, March 17, when he will appear as RICHARD III., supported by the eminent tragic actress, Mrs. FARREN, and a powerful company, among which will be found many New-York favorites:—Mrs. Hough, Mrs. Chanfrau, &c., &c.; Messrs. Lewis Baker, E. L. Tilton, Geo. Ryer, &c., &c., &c. Box sheet open from 9 to 4 o'clock.

WONDERFUL: WONDERS!!

At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 563 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassed and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency.

Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.

Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

HOPE CHAPEL,
NO. 720 BROADWAY.
SIXTH MONTH OF CAPT. WILLIAMS'
SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.
EVERY EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY Afternoons at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents. Children 13 cents.

A GRAND CONCERT IN AID OF "THE Graham Old Ladies' Home," and "Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children," at the Academy of Music, TUESDAY EVENING, March 18, 1862. Miss Clara Louisa Kellogg, Soprano; Madame Schroeder[-]Dummler, Soprano; Mme. Paulitsch; Miss Schiftner, Soprano; Mme. Klein; Mr. Quint, Tenor; Mr. Wm. Steinway, Tenor; Mr. Fred. Steins, Basso; Mr. L. Schreiber, Cornet-à-piston. Mr. Carl Bergmann, Conductor; Mr. Jos. Noll, Leader, and the German Liederkranz, of New-York, of 150 performers; Mr. A. Paur, Director. All the above artists have generously volunteered their valuable aid. The full Orchestra of the Philharmonic Society have been engaged. Robert Schumann's "Paradise and the Peri" will be performed by the German Liederkranz of New-York. Admission $1. Choice of seats and private boxes will be sold at auction on Saturday Evening, March 15, at 8 o'clock, at the Academy of Music. No seats will be reserved previous to that time. Tickets may be procured of Mr. A. G. Wood, No. 51 Wall-st., New-York, Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis and Schuberth & Co.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.—TWENTIETH SEASON, 1861-1862.—The public rehearsal (No. 12) will take place at Irving Hall on SATURDAY MORNING, March 15, at 10 o'clock. Extra tickets 50 cents each.

The fourth Concert will take place at Irving Hall on SATURDAY EVENING, March 15, at 8 o'clock, on which occasion will be performed Orchestral pieces: Bethoven's "Sinfonia Eroica," No. 3, in E flat; Overture, "Der Vampyr," by Marschner and Deux Morceaux Symphoniques; pour Orchestre et Piano, by Robert Goldbeck, under the direction of THEO. EISFELD. Solo Performers, Miss LUDECUS (Soprano,) and P. ELTY (Bassoon.) Doors open at 7 o'clock P. M. The Concert to commence at 8 o'clock. Extra subscribers tickets, $1 each, for sale at the usual places. No more tickets will be issued than the hall contains seats. By order,
J. G. BEISHEIM, Secretary.

PROFESSIONAL.

OCULIST AND AURIST.

Partial deafness, discharges from the ears, noises in the head, blindness, chronic inflammation, granulated lids, opacity of the cornea, dimness and weakness of sight, successfully treated by Dr. GRAVES. Consultation free, personally or by letter, at No. 609 Broadway, New-York.

DISEASED LIMBS.—DR. HUMBERT, MEDICAL ELECTRICIAN, Room No. 22 Bible-house, will cure all kinds of diseased limbs, no matter how bad, or how long standing. Cases that have baffled the skill, and been given up as incurable, or condemned to be amputated, after being under the treatment of the most celebrated surgeons of Europe and America, are cured. Diseased limbs cured by contract. Examination fee, $5.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

PRINTING.

STEAM JOB PRINTING, AT LOW PRICES.
G. A. WHITEHORNE,
No. 42 Ann-st., four doors east of Nassau.

PRINTING—FROM A CARD TO A NEWSPAPER—At prices lower than ordinary rates.
NICHOLSON, No. 1[illegible] William-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
SATURDAY, March 15, 1862.
GRAND GALA DAY!
The unprecedented combination of attractions of the last few days will remain to-day, beside
MAGNIFICENT DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES
In the AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock,
EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
Making it a
GRAND FAMILY HOLIDAY!
That Ladies and Children, as well as gentlemen, may enjoy the GORGEOUS SPECTACULAR DRAMA,
And see the wonderful novelties and curiosities and return home before nightfall.
Who then will fail to see them? The great Drama,
SADAK & KALASRADE
From the "Arabian Nights," which has been witnessed by so many thousands of delighted spectators, will be produced at each performance and the following
EXTRAORDINARY LIVING CURIOSITIES
Will be visible at all hours, day and evening.
COMMODORE NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT,
Who appears in a great variety of interesting performances, as Songs, Dances,
GRECIAN STATUES, &c., &c.
THE GREAT LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS! WHALE! SEA LION! WHAT IS IT! MAMMOTH BEAR SAMSON! SEAL! HAPPY FAMILY! MONSTER SERPENTS! GRAND COSMORAMA! and other curiosities.
Admission to all, only 25 cents; children under 10, [illegible] cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, AND EVERY NIGHT,
THE NEW AND ORIGINAL
THREE-ACT IRISH DRAMA,
By Laura Keene, entitled,
THE MACARTHY,
OR
PEEP O' DAY.
PEEP O' DAY.
PEEP O' DAY.
PEEP O' DAY.
PEEP O' DAY.
PEEP O' DAY.
NEW AND SPLENDID SCENERY.
NEW DRESSES AND MUSIC.

Mary Kelly	Miss Laura Keene
Nelly Brady	Mrs. Waller
The Macarthy	Mr. Waller

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.
GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
FRIDAY and SATURDAY, March 14 and 15.
AN INCOMPARABLE COMPANY,
CONSISTING OF 15 PERFORMERS.
AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME NIGHTLY.
GEORGE CHRISTY and ARLINGTON in new acts.
JAPANESE TOMMY EVERY EVENING.
Admittance, 25 cents.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.
NEXT TERM OPENS APRIL 18.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGES.

Military drill under an experienced officer; classical instruction by a Yale graduate; two Professors in piano music; Madam Stephani, of New-York, instructs in vocalization; native teacher in French; fourteen Professors and instructors. Board, washing, fuel and tuition, higher English, Latin and Greek, $44 per term of fourteen weeks.
Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Commences its [illegible] semi-annual session April 3, 1862. With a patronage undiminished by the war, it adds to rare facilities for solid and ornamental instruction, peculiar advantages for appropriate gymnastic culture. Address the Principal, Rev. C. V. SPEAR, for circulars.

SPANISH LANGUAGE—TAUGHT IN NEW-YORK and Brooklyn by Señor ALBERTO DE TORNOS, from Madrid, Professor in the best schools of these Cities. New-York, No. 311 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts. Brooklyn, at the rooms of the Mercantile Library, corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts.

$120 PER YEAR.—COOPERSTOWN SEMInary, Cooperstown, N. Y., (both sexes.) Send for catalogue. Spring Term opens March 28. For particulars, call on Prof. T. B. WHITE, A. B., No. 10 [illegible]son-place, near 8th-st.
R. C. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Proprietors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under [illegible] $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The semi-annual session, military and collegiate, will commence March 1, 1862. Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

TEACHERS.

AS INSTRUCTRESS.—A LADY OF AMIability and refinement, a graduate of a first-class institution, having taught very successfully during several years, awaits a reappointment. She is prepared to instruct in the following branches, viz.: higher English, French, which she speaks and writes, Latin and some of the ornamentals; has also some acquaintance with music. Compensation of slight importance. References highly satisfactory. Address immediately EMMA EDMONDSON, Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, FULLY competent to teach the English branches, with the rudiments of French, the piano and singing thoroughly, with guitar, if required, desires a situation in a private family, in or near the City; the best references given. Address, personally or by letter, to S. J. S., No. 24 South 6th-st., Williamsburgh, or to care of Mr. H. Sarles, No. 913 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED.—A FEMALE TEACHER IN A PRIvate family, in a pleasant country place, 40 miles from New-York, for two girls. One of experience and capable of teaching the higher English branches and music on the piano, may have a pleasant home and a small salary by addressing L. P. BOSTWICK, Pines Bridge, Westchester County, New-York. References exchanged.

AN AMERICAN LADY DESIRES TO teach the piano, French (as spoken,) English and Latin, in exchange for her board, and would be willing to superintend the household affairs for a compensation, or would accompany some family going abroad, who desired a teacher; references given. Address EDUCATION, Station E, Post-office, New-York.

A YOUNG LADY WELL QUALIFIED TO teach all the English branches wishes a situation in a boarding-school near New-York, where her services will be considered an equivalent, in whole or in part, for her board, and where she can perfect herself in French and drawing, for which she will pay liberally. Address TEACHER, Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

A STUDENT OF PRINCETON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY desires a situation as instructor in the classics, the mathematics, the sciences and the higher English branches, for four months from the first of May. He has had considerable experience in teaching, and can give satisfactory testimonials. Address JANITOR, Princeton Theological Seminary.

A GENTLEMAN OF TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE in classical boarding and public schools wishes to open a correspondence with parties desiring a thoroughgoing teacher. Address Box 38, Riverhead, L. I.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS teacher for a gentleman. Can teach Latin and Higher Mathematics. Address R. S. Y., Madison-square Post-office, New-York.

MUSICAL.

THE HORACE WATERS PIANOS AND Melodeons, and Alexandre Organs, and T. Gilbert & Co.'s celebrated Æolian Pianos, are the finest instruments for parlor and churches now in use. A large assortment can be seen at the new warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., which will be sold at extremely low prices. Pianos and melodeons, from other makers, new and second-hand, to let, and rent allowed, if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Sheet music, music-books and all kinds of music merchandise at war prices. A pianist in attendance will try new music.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $135 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6¾ and 7-octave, $150 to $250.
J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

BEING ABOUT TO MOVE TO MY NEW Store, No. 483 Broadway, I will sell my present stock of new and second-hand Pianos and Melodeons at War and Moving prices. Great bargains given. Pianos to let.
T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway.

WANTED, A TENOR SINGER—TO TAKE charge of the choir in a Presbyterian Church in this City. A professor of religion preferred. Address Box No. 350 Post-office, stating name, residence, and references as to capacity.

PIANOS AT WAR PRICES.—SQUARE PIanos, $60, $75, $85, $110, $125, $150, $200, &c. Upright boudoir or cottage pianos for sale or to rent, by T. H. CHAMBERS, in the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York.
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

THE FRIENDLY SONS OF ST. PATRICK will celebrate their Seventy-eighth Anniversary Dinner at the Metropolitan Hotel, on MONDAY, 17th inst., at 6 o'clock P. M.
The officers for the ensuing year are:
CHARLES P. DALY, President.
WILLIAM WATSON, First Vice-President.
RICHARD BELL, Second Vice-President.
H. L. HOGUET, Third Vice-President.
DANIEL DEVLIN, Fourth Vice-President.
CHARLES H. BIRNEY, Treasurer.
THOMAS BARBOUR, Secretary.
Tickets may be had from the following named gentlemen who have been appointed Stewards:
RICHARD BELL, Chairman.

R. O'Gorman, 122 B'way.	D. Devlin, B'way & Warren.
B. O'Connor, 39 Ann-st.	H. L. Hoguet, 22 Barclay-st.
R. H. Lowry, Bk. Republic.	Peter Rice, 1 Stone-st.
Alfred Roe, 128 Broadway.	Wm. Whiteside, 24 Reade.
Jno. B. Fogerty, 3 Pine-st.	E. C. Donnelly, 131 Duane.
	Edward Boyle, 3 Pine-st.

THOMAS BARBOUR, Secretary,
No. 9 [illegible]

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Rebels Supposed to Still Occupy Fredericksburgh.

Vessels Fired Upon by the Aquia Creek Batteries.

The Stevens Battery to be Completed.

Iron-Clad Gunboats Coming Into Favor With Congress.

Refusal of the Senate to Expel Senator Powell.

A Confiscation Bill Introduced by Senator Harris.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 14.

THE RADICAL REPUBLICANS AND THE PRESIDENT.

A caucus of Republican Senators was held this morning at the Capitol. It is understood that the object of the meeting was to consider the resolution contained in the President's special message, which passed the House a day or two since. There is some opposition to this message among the radical wing of the party, who do not hesitate to avow their sentiments, and hold that Slavery ought to be abolished, without any compensation to the master.

REBELS STILL ON THE LOWER POTOMAC.

The steamer *Achilles*, while passing the rebel batteries at Aquia Creek, last night, was fired at six times, indicating that there are some rebels yet lingering on the Potomac. None of the shots took effect.

Gen. HOOKER was of the opinion, at 9 o'clock to-day, that the rebels had not abandoned Fredericksburgh. The firing from Aquala Creek batteries, last night, seems to confirm the opinion. Information to-day from Union Mills is of similar import.

THE REBEL MOVEMENT FROM MANASSAS.

It is ascertained that the rebels employed five hundred cars and thirty to forty locomotives in effecting their retreat from Manassas, but this not being sufficient, a large part of the army moved south by the Warrenton Turnpike. This column is exposed to pursuit.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE MONITOR.

Erroneous impressions as to the circumstances of the construction of the *Monitor*, extensively prevail. She is not the creation of "private enterprise," as is so generally stated. She was contracted for last Fall by the Navy Department, in pursuance of a recommendation of a Naval Board upon iron-clad steamers, consisting of Commodores JOE SMITH and HIRAM PAULDING, and Capt. C. H. DAVIS, which approved her model and those of two others, now being rapidly pushed to competion rejecting the models of the host of others offered. She has been paid for from time to time, as the work on her progressed, until there remains to be approved but the account for the 25 per cent. balance of her total cost of $275,000, reserved as per the contract, as a guarantee that she should perform as represented. That balance is now ready to be paid, we take it, on the application of those to whom it is due.

LIEUT. WORDEN'S INJURIES.

Lieut. WORDEN is at the house of Lieut. WISE, under the most skillful medical treatment and faithful nursing. It is not yet known whether the sight of one eye is entirely destroyed. When a gentleman told Secretary STANTON to-day that it was feared that the gallant sailor would lose the sight of one of his eyes, he exclaimed, "Then we will fill the other with diamonds!"

THE STEVENS BATTERY.

Senator HALE introduced in the Senate to-day a bill appropriating $783,000 for the completion of the Stevens Battery. This was referred to the Naval Committee, of which Mr. HALE is Chairman. It is the freely-expressed opinion of members of Congress, many of whom have opposed the completion of this great naval structure, that the bill will pass without objection or alteration, unless some clause be introduced requiring it to be finished by a certain date. The new interest attached to iron-sheathed vessels has called an amount of attention to the Stevens Battery, likely to result in the conclusion by scientific men and experts that Mr. STEVENS' plan is not only the original of mail-clad vessels, but that his battery is superior to any application of the same principle in this or any other country.

THE STEVENS BATTERY EXAMINED BY THE FRENCH MINISTER.

The French Minister, Mr. MERCIER, made application, through Secretary SEWARD, for permission to examine the models and plans of the Stevens Battery, which resulted in a cordial invitation from Mr. STEVENS to a minute inspection of all the details of the marvelous invention. Accordingly, the distinguished representative of the most progressive nation of Europe spent nearly two hours in Mr. STEVENS' apartments this evening, and made a laborious and searching scrutiny of every part of the far-famed battery, expressing unqualified delight add satisfaction at every part. Mr. MERCIER is both practical and intelligent, and his questions showed great knowledge of the entire subject. Everything was explained, and he went away delighted.

THE BATTERY TO BE COMPLETED.

The Naval Committees of both Houses are ready to report in favor of the immediate completion of the battery. The Committee propose to visit Fortress Monroe to-morrow to inspect the *Monitor*.

SENATOR HARRIS' CONFISCATION BILL.

Senator HARRIS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported this morning an important Confiscation bill differing essentially from all of the various schemes which have yet been presented. It provides that the property, real and personal, of every kind whatsoever, within the limits of the United States, belonging to any person heretofore holding office, civil, military or naval, under the Government of the United States, and having taken the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, or to any person holding office under the Confederate Government now in rebellion, civil, military or naval, who may have taken the oath to support such Confederate Government, and who shall, after the passage of this act, be found holding such office, or may be found aiding the law-officers or forces of the Confederate States, shall be forfeited and confiscated to the United States, and the rights and privileges of such persons are hereby declared to be forfeited. It provides that the property shall be sold in the same manner as in prize cases, and the money deposited in the Treasury of the United States. It also empowers the President at any time to suspend this act.

THE TAX-BILL.

The friends of the Government expect to pass the Tax bill within a week. The interminable debate which such a bill is calculated to give rise to will not be tolerated. Special inequalities may occur, but they must be endured at present for the general good.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The relations between the United States and foreign nations are now entirely free from any apprehension whatever of disturbance. The tone of all correspondence is conciliatory and amicable. It is considered the British, as well as the French Ministry, is evidently gaining strength, owing to the discountenancing of sympathy with the Secessionists.

M'DOWELL A MAJOR-GENERAL OF VOLUNTEERS.

The Senate were in Executive session an hour and a half to-day, the result of which was the confirmation of Brig.-Gen. McDOWELL as Major-General of Volunteers.

BRIG.-GEN. WADSWORTH.

Brig.-Gen. WADSWORTH, it is said, will to-morrow enter upon the discharge of the duties of Military Governor of this City, to which he has been assigned by the President.

NOMINATIONS SENT TO THE SENATE.

The President has sent to the Senate the following appointmenls of Brigadier-Generals: Leonard F. Ross, Abrahvm Piatt, James Craig, James Stedman H. C. De Ahna, James B. Ricketts. Inspector-General, ROBERT C. BUCHANAN.

THE FALL OF NEW-MADRID.

President LINCOLN received a dispatch to-night that the glorious banner of the Union waves over New-Madrid.

THE NAVAL SCHOOL OF PERTH AMBOY.

A delegation from New-Jersey, appointed by the Legislature of that State, composed of Gov. NEWELL, WALTER RUTHERFORD and JAMES BISHOP, appeared before the joint meeting of the Naval Committee of both Houses to-day, to present the advantages and urge the permanent establishment of the Naval School at Perth Amboy. Nothing definite has yet been done by the Committee.

MASSACHUSETTS EXTREMES.

Massachusetts extremes are represented in Washington to-day, by CALEB CUSHING and WENDELL PHILLIPS.

WENDELL PHILLIPS lectured to a dense auditory to-night at Smithsonian Institute.

IRON-CLAD RAMS AND GUNBOATS.

The bill introduced by Senator HALE, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to-day, provides for the construction, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, of an iron-clad steam vessel, of not less than five or six thousand tons burden, and of great speed and strength, to be used only as a ram, for which purpose $1,000,000 be appropriated. Also, $13,000,000 for the construction of iron-clad gunboats, $783,000 for the completion of STEVENS' Battery, and $500,000 for extending the facilities of the Washington Navy-yard, so as to roll and forge plates for the armored ships.

RUM-SHOPS CLOSED IN ALEXANDRIA.

The Provost-Marshal of Alexandria to-day closed all the drinking houses and all the stores of Sutlers who had been selling liquor.

INTERLOPERS EJECTED.

A number of itinerant speculators went to Fairfax Court-house yesterday and took possession of the vacant stores to commence business. The Provost-Marshal, however, ejected them promptly.

WANTON DESTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS.

Yesterday evening a number of dwellings in the neighborhood of Centreville were wantonly burned by some of our soldiers.

RETURNED FROM THE WEST.

Assistant Secretary of War SCOTT returned to-night from the West.

MONEY DUE TO MASSACHUSETTS.

The amount due the State of Massachusetts on account of expenditures for volunteers in obedience to requisitions of the War Department, is $3,500,000. Gov. ANDREW is now in Washington.

POST-OFFICE ORDER.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
APPOINTMENT OFFICE, March 14, 1862.

Postmasters who make up packages for members of Congress, direct, under the order of the 3d of December, 1861, and mail them direct to Washington, should write distinctly on each package "Congress," embracing therein only matter for Senators and Representatives. This will enable any distributing office through which they may pass to place them without delay in the Congress bag.

(Signed) JOHN A. KASSON,
First Assistant Postmaster-General.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 14.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) from the Naval Committee, reported back the resolution to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to make equitable arrangements with contractors for steam machinery, who have failed to perform their contracts, and to remit the penalties. Passed.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Military Committee, reported a joint resolution authorizing the President to assign the command of troops in the same field or division, without regard to seniority. It also gives the President power to dismiss any officer from the service, if he sees fit, without a Court-martial.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) objected to the latter portion, as giving the President too much power.

Mr. McDOUGAL, of California, (Dem.,) also objected. The resolution was laid over.

Mr. HALE introduced a bill to authorize the building of a steam iron-clad ram and steam gunboats; also to complete Stevens' Battery.

The bill appropriates $1,000,000 for the ram, $13,000,000 for the gunboats, and $700,000 for the completion of Stevens' Battery.

The bill was referred.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to confiscate the property of rebels. Referred.

On motion of Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Rep.,) the bill to authorize the settlement of claims for certain lands sold by the United States in the State of Louisiana, was taken up and passed.

Mr. HALE introduced a bill authorizing the President to transfer the moneys, appropriated in the Summer, for gunboats. Referred.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to provide for the organization of army corps, and to organize staffs for corps and divisions. Referred.

Several private bills were then passed.

The case of Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, was taken up, and Mr. POWELL rose to speak in his own defence.

Mr. POWELL said that he hoped to treat the subject dispassionately and considerately. He thought his colleague (DAVIS) had been rather personal and ungracious. Courtesy might have led his colleague to notify him (POWELL) that he (DAVIS) was going to make a complaint. The resolutions for his (POWELL's) expulsion, it appears, were drawn up in his colleague's handwriting, although they were presented by the Senator from Minnesota. He (POWELL) gave notice to his colleague that if duty ever called him to make any charges against him (DAVIS,) he (POWELL) would notify him of the fact, and do it in his own proper person. His colleague had said that he (POWELL) attended a treasonable meeting in the County of Owens, and that he (POWELL) knew that HUMPHREY MARSHALL was organizing troops to attack Frankfort. The fact was that he (POWELL) had not been in the County of Owens since 1856, and he had no knowledge that HUMPHREY MARSHALL was doing what his colleague had charged. Indeed he had a letter from MARSHALL, in which he denies any such thing. If he (POWELL) was popular in the State of Kentucky as his colleague had said, it was because he (POWELL) had always acted with strict integrity. He denied that he had advocated neutrality with any attention to deceive the people. He had acted honestly. He simply meant to keep Kentucky in the position of a peace-maker, for the sake of preserving the Union. Mr. POWELL then referred to the resolutions adopted at the meeting at Louisville, at which Mr. DAVIS was one of the committee on resolutions, and at which he advocated the Crittenden compromise and the amendment of the Constitution, or else that those States who did not adopt the compromise, should form a separate confederation, and yet his colleague says that he has always been an unconditional Union man. He (POWELL) was then in the Senate urging honorable compromise as a means of securing peace to the country, but never hinting even at a contingency which should separate the Union. Mr. POWELL then referred to several other meetings in Kentucky, where resolutions were passed, to show that the Union men of that State favored neutrality, and the Governor's refusal to raise troops for the war, and opposed coercion. Certainly there was nothing worse in this than anything his colleague had charged against him (POWELL.) Mr. POWELL then read several resolutions passed by the Kentucky Legislature in favor of neutrality, and opposing coercion. From all these facts he contended that he (POWELL) had faithfully followed the wishes of the people of Kentucky, and of the very Union Party which his colleague eulogizes, and yet now he is to be driven from the Senate by his colleague. Was there ever such injustice done to a public man? He (POWELL) stood with and represented his beloved State as long as it adhered to neutrality, and when it changed its policy, he acquiesced in it. There was a Provisional Government formed in Kentucky, but he (POWELL) remained here true to the old Government, and loyal to the Constitution, and he still intended to remain true. Notwithstanding this attack upon him by his colleague, he defied him (DAVIS) to find one sentence in any speech that he (POWELL) had ever made, breathing anything like disloyalty to the Union. He (POWELL) had ever desired to preserve the Union. He might have erred in the means which he thought best for the preservation of the Union, but if so, he had erred honestly. But he (DAVIS) says that my purposes, if not acts, were disloyal. He (POWELL) thought that nobody but Almighty God had the right to look into a man's heart and see his purposes, and man has not the power to search into the heart of a brother and condemn him for what he proposes to do. If the Great Jehovah should decide to appoint a Vicegerent on earth to look into the hearts and purposes of men, he (POWELL) thought that He would select a more amiable man than his colleague, one who was not so hasty to judge, so quick to condemn, and naturally so cross. He (POWELL) thought it a strange doctrine that a man should be expelled from the Senate for mere abstract opinions. Mr. POWELL then referred to his votes in the war in 1812 with Great Britain, and in the war with Mexico. Where are the persons who voted against the war measures in our war with Mexico? His colleague (DAVIS) and Mr. FOOTE and Mr. KING were then in the House of Representatives, and they voted against the Loan bill, thus showing that honorable gentlemen could at times vote against "war measures" without incurring censure or the charge of disloyalty.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) replied to Mr. POWELL, defending the Union men of Kentucky and his own course, and contending that the course of Mr. POWELL, especially since the battle of Bull Run, had been in a state of passive hostility to the Government.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) said as he had presented the resolutions, he would say a few words. When the resolution was presented to him, he looked it over, and concluded that no loyal man could preside over a meeting that passed resolutions like those in the charge against Mr. POWELL. But the discussion had taken a curious turn, and he had listened with attention to the remarks of Senator POWELL, from which it appears that the whole people at one time advocated the doctrine of neutrality, and perhaps the Senator might have been actuated by the same feelings as those which actuated many who are now Union men, and he (WILKINSON) had now little feeling about it, one way or the other.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) said the Committee had reported against his expulsion, not because they believed in the doctrine of neutrality, for they thought it mischievous and wholly without excuse; but the whole people of Kentucky seemed to take that position, and the United States Government paid at least some respect to it. But at last the time came when the people of Kentucky had to go on one side or the other, and the traitors went to the side of the Provisional Government, but the Senator came to the side of the Government of the United States, and has discharged his duties here; and although his opinions differ from the majority, yet that was not cause for his expulsion, and there was no evidence before the Committee to show, that since the people of Kentucky had taken position, the Senator had committed any overt act favoring the rebellion. These considerations governed the Committee in their report.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) could not see how a Senator of the United States, as late as the 10th of September, could counsel a State to resist the United States in the attempt to come into the State to crush out the rebellion.

A vote was then taken on the resolution to expel.

YEAS—Messrs. Davis, Dixon, Harlan, Howard, Howe, Lane of Indiana, Pomeroy, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Wade, Wilkinson—11.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Carlisle, Clark, Cowan, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foote, Foster, Hale, Harris, Henderson, Kennedy, King, Lane of Kentucky, Latham, McDougall, Nesmith, Pearce, Rice, Saulsbury, Starke, Thompson, Trumbull, Weller, Wilson of Massachusetts, Wilson of Missouri, Wright—28.

Executive session. Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 14.

On motion of Mr. SEDGWICK, of New-York, (Rep.,) the House took up the Senate joint resolution, tendering the thanks of Congress and the American people to Capt. FOOTE and the officers and men of his flotilla, for the gallantry exhibited by them in the recent naval victories.

Mr. SEDGWICK briefly urged the passage of the resolution, saying that Capt FOOTE was employed in a dangerous service, and if he should fall his heirs could remember with grateful recollections the thanks voted him to-day.

The resolution was unanimously passed.

The Senate resolution, tendering thanks to Capt. WORDEN, was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) from the Special Committee, reported the Pacific Railroad bill, which was made the special order one week from Tuesday next.

The consideration of the Tax bill was then resumed.

Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered an amendment that the provision in the bill for the collection of the taxes by the National officers shall not apply to any State which shall through its Governor notify the President that such State will cause to be duly assessed and paid the duties and taxes prescribed by this act.

The House passed the bill authorizing an increase of the number of clerks in the office of the Assistant Treasurer at Boston.

Mr. ELIOT'S amendment to the Tax bill was discussed and rejected.

The general provisions of the bill were then considered, including the duties of the officers, &c.

Adjourned till Monday.

OUR CENTREVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

Another Visit to Manassas—Curious Specimens of Rebel Letter-writing—Stampede of Contrabands for the North—The Rebels Collecting at Gordonsville—More Congressmen at Bull Run.

CENTREVILLE, Tuesday, March 12, 1862.

Manassas has remained a mystery so long that many people of well-balanced judgments, accustomed to pursue an analytical train of thought, rather came to doubt that there was any Manassas at all. Despite the ocular demonstration of yesterday, I was quite unable to bring myself to what clergymen call a "realizing sense" of the existence of such a place, until a second visit confirmed the decidedly vague impression of the first. It seemed impossible that such a bugaboo could have been visited and that life yet remained with the adventurer. No effort of faith could bring the mind to believe that men entertaining unmitigated Union sentiments, and boldly uttering them, could have entered behind the curtains of even the first fort without being subjected to a discharge, *à la Sepoy*, from the sacred soil and the mouth of a howitzer at one and the same time. But a second visit, to-day, in company with Mr. STEDMAN, of the *World*, and ALFRED WAND, the well-known artist of *Harper's Weekly*, has dispelled all lingering doubts on the subject.

Riding into the dismantled camp to-day, we found a plated spoon marked with the initial "B." The popular theory is, that we now have in our possession the identical spoon wherewith great BEAUREGARD was accustomed to sip his tea—possibly to stir his soup. Think of it! In tender infancy, when he was satisfied with the usual substitute for mother's milk, and had not acquired an unnatural taste for Yankee blood, that spoon may have been serviceable to him. There were no patent contrivances in the days when BEAUREGARD was born. Rifled cannon, and bottles with pewter mouthpieces, are the invention of a later age. That spoon may have been presented to the embryo engineer by an illustrious ancestor. That ancestor may have stolen it. Who knows?

Not only have we been enabled to get within the inner circles of the rebel fortifications, but we have also enjoyed superior facilities for looking into the mysteries and Manassas of their hearts. Private letters are always very interesting to the public. With a full appreciation of this fact, and a laudable desire to afford peculiar enjoyment to an extended circle of enemies, our friends of the stronghold emptied their port-folios before leaving it, courteously unfolding many thousand pages of MS. to our perusal. A general idea of the vein in which rebel correspondence is carried on may not be uninteresting to the loyal reader.

Confederate chirography may be briefly characterized as bad. Orthography is as little cared for as truth—grammar is held in as much contempt as the working classes. One ambitious aspirant for honors of the highest Haaman degree, prefers a request to Capt. WM. W. GOLDSBOROUGH to be transferred from his regiment to a "Virginia Calvery Company." The request is signed

his
JAS. W. X HICS.
mark.

Notwithstanding its phraseology, it is to be supposed that Mr. HICKS desired to be mounted on a black horse, not to be given over to an encounter with the pale one. Though it is possible that the petitioner wished to ascend a Golgotha and there mingle his plebeian skull with the patrician pates of F. F. V's.

A son writes to his father that he is actually pining for an encounter with the Yankees, and has lost several pounds of flesh in consequence of not having that laudable desire gratified. He says he has "sharpened up the knife so kindly given him, and is anxious to tickle the ribs of a Northerner." Considering the space that the Confederates usually contrive to put between themselves and individuals they are always so anxious to reach, a long pole might better answer the young gentleman's purpose.

A mild rebel writes to a friend at Manassas foreshadowing the annihilation of Yankees that is to occur in some impending engagement, putting in a deprecating plea that some mercy may be shown, "for," as he considerately adds, "they are our fellow-creatures." Quite an admission this, but a doubtful compliment to us.

In the foul copy of a letter, dated "Manassas, July, 1861," a son writes to a father some particulars relating to the battle of Bull Run. The writer did not participate in the fight, not having reached Manassas until after its occurrence, consequently, he says, he can only "speak from hearsay." "The Federal troops under old SCOTT," he writes, "variously estimated at from 30,000 to 40,000, engaged our troops under BEAUREGARD, who only had some 15,000 or 20,000, and only 12,000 of these were actually engaged." From this it will be seen that the impression in camp as to the number of our forces was somewhat magnified by BEAUREGARD in his report of "from 55,000 to 75,000." In other points, however, our friend, over whose shoulder we are now peeping, does not guess so happily. He speaks of capturing SHERMAN's Battery, consisting of 62 pieces, and his lowest estimate of our loss is 15,000. The rebel one is stated at nearly 1,500.

The contents of the multitudinous love letters shall pass unrevealed. There are some pages of the heart that should ever be held sacred, and it is possible to observe honor even in peeping into private letters, but it is hard to resist the temptation of transcribing the request of one mirthful maiden, who requests "Mr. FRED. JOHNSON" to bring her a "pet Yankee—one with epaulets, that she can pat him without hurting his shoulders."

Many of the letters are from mothers and sisters. It is wonderful the energy with which these dear little rebels enter into the cause of the Confederate States. Not one appeal is there to son or brother to return home. It is "Fight, John; let me hear from you in the front ranks." A friend at my elbow here suggests that there are wives at the North who are never disposed to hasten their husbands' return.

One thing is especially noticeable in the evacuated camps—the extreme filthiness in which the occupants evidently lived. The most villainous smells pervade the interiors of the huts, and piles of refuse are accumulated in the corners and around the doors that would drive a pig with well regulated habits of persistent nastiness to despair. If unmistakable indications may be believed, the rebels were really moving some months before they actually left. Hair oil abounds in the huts—the question naturally suggests itself, why was there no corrosive sublimate; Minié balls are scattered around in profusion—why were no "dead shot" provided? It is patent now how the rebels have become so well versed and patient in the art of fleeing. Swords, sabres, and all manner of trophies that have been purified by fire have been carried away from the field by the seekers of signs and relics, but no blankets, no clothing.

Speaking of relics, it would have amused and astonished the natives of New-York exceedingly to see the Bohemian Brigade riding from the fastnesses of Manassas. Scarcely one but had a musket or two slung over his shoulder. They bristled with bayonets and were terrible with banners. The mania even went so far as to induce the carrying away of round shot and unexploded shells. Yea, it is quite possible that a few carried bricks in their hats. I could not forbear the temptation of bearing away a round of canister, that the world might see that some lovely woman had stooped to the folly of cutting up a fine French merino dress to make cannon cartridges. But it is said that the ladies have gone even further and deeper in the iniquities of secession, cut-up the flannel already fashioned for another use for similar purposes. What do you think of such flying artillery as this? What a shock the explosion of such projectiles would cause to our soldiers. Possibly, too, a blush might mantle their brave checks. Masked batteries vanish into insignificance after this. One would sooner expect a bullet from a rose-bud. What business have ladies with any powder other than pearl?

While riding into town we passed some forty contrabands, all heading northward, and traveling with the proverbial celerity of post-chaises. They claimed to have come from some place in Fauquier County, some 25 miles beyond Manassas. They represent the rebels as preparing for a stand at Gordonsville. I inquired of them why they seceded from their owners. The reply was to avoid being taken further South. I then asked them how they managed to get away when it seemed natural that a most vigilant watch would be kept on them. "Oh, massa," they replied, "we talked sweet and pretty to 'em; told 'em we wasn't not such people—wouldn't do it for the world." So much for the professions of attachment between master and slave. Undoubtedly the former has some feeling in the matter, but it is scarcely reciprocated.

While the contrabands were going one way, we met Congressmen coming the other in carriages. It is worthy of remark, that Mr. ELY was not of the number; if represented, it was by a delegate. Beyond a doubt, Manassas will supersede Saratoga and Sharon during the coming Summer. A trip to Bull Run and beyond, will be considered *the* thing. Water does'nt abound, but if any rebels are in the vicinity there will be no lack of fire.

On our return we passed over the battlefield of July 21, visiting all points of interest. With a modest assertion of merit, we gentlemen of the Press would suggest that we were the first Northerners who revisited the field of that disastrous day. Few relics of the engagement remain save the splintered trunks and limbs of trees, which marked the course of shot and shell. The absence of all foliage now enables one to understand quite clearly the disposition of forces and the nature of the ground. Should the Black Horse Cavalry revisit the scene, some things would probably be made plain to them that they did'nt see on the former occasion.

C. H. W.

THE FIRST OCCUPATION OF FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE BY OUR TROOPS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I perceive that a special dispatch to the New-York *Tribune*, of 11th instant, makes the statement that "Major HATFIELD, with two companies, was ordered, on Sunday morning, to go to Fairfax Court-house by the old Braddock road. They met the enemy a mile this side, but the rebels retreated, and our troops entered the Court-house at noon yesterday." This is a perversion of the facts, and does injustice to Gen. KEARNEY, and Col. SAMPSON and his regiment (the Fourth New-Jersey,) who, with two companies of the First Regiment New-Jersey, under Major HATFIELD, and a company of the Lincoln Cavalry, under Capt. STEARNS, occupied the town for the first time, at about 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon.

Gen. KEARNEY, immediately after the successful beating off the enemy at Sangster's Station by the Third New-Jersey, and the General's escort of eighteen Lincoln Cavalry, directed Col. SIMPSON, with his regiment, the Fourth New-Jersey, two companies of the First New-Jersey, under Maj. HATFIELD, which he would find at the "corners" on the Braddock Road, and Capt. STEARNS' company of Lincoln Cavalry, to take Fairfax Court-house. The Colonel immediately proceeded with his regiment to the "Corners," two miles from Fairfax Court-house; there took up Maj. HATFIELD, with his two companies, and Capt. STEARNS and his cavalry, and dividing his command, directed Lieut.-Col. HATCH, with two companies of the Fourth New-Jersey, and Capt. STEARNS' company of cavalry, to make a detour to the left to prevent the enemy from retreating toward Centreville; while he marched with the balance of the force directly toward the town. Just before reaching the town Gen. KEARNEY joined the command, and proceeded with it until it took possession, about 4½ o'clock in the afternoon. The two movements were well combined, Col. HATCH reaching the Centreville road just as Gen. KEARNEY and Col. SIMPSON entered the town, but lo! the enemy had fled several hours before, and our troops, who were eager for the conflict, were greatly disappointed in not being able to show the prowess of the Jersey Blues. Immediately after taking possession, Gen. KEARNEY sent a dispatch to headquarters, informing the authorities of the facts. He then left the town, directing Col. SIMPSON to hold it, which he did, until Col. AVERILL and his command entered the next morning. It was quite amusing to see the Colonel's troops approach the town in battle array, skirmishers along the front, and evidenly proceeding with all the caution incidental to an expected engagement with the enemy, which they supposed still held possession of the place.

JUSTICE.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

AN INQUEST ON A SAILOR KILLED AT THE BATTLE OF HAMPTON ROADS.—Coroner NAUMANN yesterday held an inquest at the foot of Cortlandt-street, upon the body of EDWARD O. GARRITY, a marine, who died from injuries received at the time the *Merrimac* made the attack upon the frigate *Congress*, in Hampton Roads. Deceased was struck by a piece of shell in the right shoulder, during the action, and an hour and a half afterward he died. He was 19 years of age, and a native of Benson, Vermont. He had been connected with the frigate *Congress* since Sept. 12, 1861. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

A PICKPOCKET ARRESTED ON THE CITY CARS.—A young man named JOHN MASON was arrested yesterday upon the charge of picking the pocket of WILLIAM NATHAN BROWN, who resides at No. 157 West Thirty-fourth-street, of a wallet containing $474. Mr. BROWN was getting into a car at the corner of Broadway and Canal-street, when the accused took the money from BROWN's pocket and passed it to an accomplice, who escaped. The theft was immediately discovered and the alarm given. Officer BRITTON, of the Eighth Precinct, was at once notified, and succeeded in arresting MASON, who was committed by Justice KELLY, in default of $2,000 bail. The money was not recovered.

SUSPICION OF ARSON.—Officer KENNEDY yesterday arrested CHARLES MUNDAY and JAMES O'CONNELL at the instance of the Fire Marshal, who, upon investigating the causes which led to the fire in Mr. LIESCHKER's cabinet shop in Nineteenth-street on Thursday morning, found strong evidences of incendiarism resting upon the prisoners. They were taken to Jefferson Market Police Court and held for examination.

HOMICIDE IN ROOSEVELT-STREET.—FRANCIS DOYLE was arrested, yesterday, upon the charge of causing the death of THOMAS O'CONNER, a shipmate, by stabbing him in the abdomen, on the corner of Batavia and Roosevelt streets. O'CONNER died at the New-York Hospital soon after the injuries were inflicted. The accused party was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE ERICSSON NO. 2.—The work on the new iron-clad steamer at the Continental Works, Greenpoint, is rapidly progressing, and the boat will be ready for service in about three weeks. This craft was constructed at Mystic, Conn., and differs materially from the *Monitor*. Instead of being a floating battery it is simply a screw steamer covered with plates. It is 200 feet in length and about 36 feet deep and modeled with a view to speed. The engines are ERICSSON's patent, and by means of a complicated system of levers work below the water line. In addition to the screw the vessel will be ship-rigged. The deck is covered with wrought-iron plates two inches thick. The sides are covered with iron plates 5 inches wide and 2½ inches thick, overlapping each other so as to cover the bolt heads, and extend to four feet below the water line.

Below the sills of the port-holes is a second iron casing an inch in thickness, including the first, making a total of 3½ inches. Above the sills the sides slope inwards, so that a shot striking at an angle will glance off. The bow and stern are to be cased in heavy iron. All of the bolts pass through the armour and are fastened by means of nuts inside. The boat will carry six guns of heavy calibre, and the port-holes will be covered by drops, except when the guns are run out for use. The powder magazine is sheated with lead, and furnished with light by means of a lantern let down on the outside, the light showing through a bull's eye. There is also a contrivance for flooding it, in case the vessel should take fire. The magazine, machinery, &c., are all below the water line. The Chief-Engineer of the vessel and the inventor is Mr. JULIUS PATTERSON, and the naval architect S. H. POOK. It will be commanded by Capt. TAYLOR, U. S. N. The iron work is from the foundry of Messrs. WINSLOW & GRISWOLD, of Troy—the same gentlemen who furnished Mr. ERICSSON the means to construct the *Monitor*.

BROOKLYN CIRCUIT COURT—CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY.—Nos. 98, 99, 100, 102, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 116, 117, 118, 119.

[Advertisement.]

The recent Union victories, as well as the approaching Spring, are having the effect of lightening the spirits and bracing the nerves of our business men. KNOX, the inimitable designer and introducer of fashions in Hats, is, as usual, among the first to bring out the Spring style. What kind of a looking Hat it is, we are not going to say; but let those who would know all about it go to No. 212 Broadway. To know that it is KNOX's style ought to be sufficient. New Hats are now in order, and KNOX is ready to meet the demand.

[Advertisement.]

ATTENTION SOLDIERS—PROTECT YOUR HEALTH.—No sensible man will leave the City without a supply of HOLLOWAY's Pills and Ointment. For Wounds, Bruises, Sores, Fevers and Dysentery, these medicines are the best in the world. Every English and French soldier uses them. Only 25 cents per Box or Pot.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The best Soap in use is PYLE's O. K. Soap. Every family should have it. Sold by grocers everywhere. Manufactory corner Franklin and Washington streets.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM's Museum will be crowded again this afternoon and evening, when the Spectacular Drama, "Sadak and Kalasrade," will be performed. The $30,000 NUTT, &c., at all hours.

Passengers Arrived.

MARCH 14—*In steamship Africa, from Liverpool*—G. McTaggart, J. Norris, S. Bond, J. Paterson, Mrs. Harassthy, Miss Harassthy, Miss Dickson, Gov. Dallas, lady and 2 servants, Mr. Berry, lady, 3 children and nurse, Mr. Wilson and lady, Miss M. Foulds, Mr. Blacklock, lady and child, Mrs. Day, Mr. Day, P. Spring, J. Ayres, W. Murray and brother, Mr. Boyce, H. Bucking, J. McClure, J. Gale, Dr. F. Argilagulos, W. Thomas, G. Hubler, W. Wardlow, Mr. Plamondon, T. Wilmerding, Mr. Foulds, D. McInnes, G. Castillon, J. Perry, D. Ripley, G. Hay, W. Norris, J. Hilton, D. Vail, H. Rhulman, Mr. Moss, J. Gordon, Mr. Schulton, W. Thomsen, J. Leishman, Mr. Forbell and son, J. Bates, G. Riggs, W. Sloane, Mr. Arcedeckne, F. Lejeunne and lady, Mr. Quaranta, M. Jurado, J. Pearson, J. Brown, E. Blackburn, W. Stuart, Mr. Merjeirthein, Mr. Thibaudeau, Mr. Millar.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 12 | Sun sets..... 6 06 | Moon rises... 6 40

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 51 | Gov. Island. 7 40 | Hell Gate.... 9 02

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, March 14.

Cleared.

Steamships City of New-York, (Br.,) Petrie, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Bremen, (Brem.,) Wessels, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.

Ships B. D. Metcalf, Pearsons, Acapulco, Metcalf & Duncan; Resolute, Freeman, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Barks Evadne, Keer, Queenstown, Barclay & Livingston; Azelia, Davis, Philadelphia, Whitmore & Co.; M. J. Colcord, Colcord, Philadelphia, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Rosa Boetchen, (Pruss.,) Schultz, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Australia, (Oldg.,) Ossenbruggen, Antwerp, Ruger Bros.

Brigs Olive, (Br.,) Bennett, Port Spain, Trinidad, Smith, Jones & Co.; Col. W. Coggins, Coggins, Philadelphia, C. & E. J. Peters; Clara Pickens, Rich, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Samuel Adam, Carver, Philadelphia, Brett, Son Co.; Baltic, Maddocks, Philadelphia, Yates & Porterfield.

Schooners Emma, (Br.,) McGiven, Portland, G. Broadman; Bella Peck, Gardner, Washington, D. C., L. Kenny; R. D. Rhodes, Baker, Fishing Island, A. L. Stewart; Maine, Godfrey, Philadelphia, E. S. Powell.

Sloop Harvest, Corwin, Bristol, L. Kenny.

Arrived.

Steamship Africa, Stone, Liverpool March 1, and Queenstown 2d, at 4 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. March 3, lat. 51 15, lon. 13 11, at 6 P. M., passed steamship America, bound E.

Steamship Delaware, Cannon, Port Royal, S. C., March 10, in ballast to F. Perkins.

Steamer Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Pelican, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamtug James F. Freeborn, Morrell, Hampton Roads 24 hours.

Ship Monarch of the Sea, Spencer, Liverpool Jan. 16, with mdse. to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Came out the North Channel; had very heavy weather; lost head sails, &c.; have had the barometer as low as 29.90. Feb. 10, lat. 45, lon. 44, had a severe gale from N. W., which blew with great violence for 12 hours; lost 3 topsails.

Ship Sheridan, Russell, Antwerp 54 ds., with mdse. to Howland & Frothingham. Had heavy weather the entire passage; was 18 ds. between lon. 30 and 40; lost topgallantmast, &c. March 3, Jacob Grantille, seaman, of Norway, fell from the jib-boom overboard, and was lost.

Ship Albert Gallatin, Creevey, Antwerp and Flushing 21 ds., with mdse. to Cornelius Grinnell. Has had strong gales from the southward March 4, lat. 45 40, lon. 49 55, fell in with large fields of ice, and was obliged to steer south six hours to clear them.

Ship Benjamin Adams, Chase, Liverpool Feb. 8, with mdse. and 82 passengers to Tapscott & Co. Feb. 23, lat. 48 25, lon. 34, had a gale from S. to N. W., the barometer marking 27.7-10. March 2, lat. 45 39, lon. 49 50, was among great quantities of field ice.

Schr. Heletia, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Barbarie, Angostura, via Newport and Long Island Sound 40 ds., with hides to P. I. Nevius & Son. Has experienced very heavy N. W. gales the entire passage; been 7 ds. N. of Cape Hatteras with heavy westerly gales.

Schr. Ann S. Salter, Fish, Wareham 3 ds., with nails to Parker Mills Co.

Schr. Ocean Wave, (Br.,) Flewelling, St. John, N. B., 13 ds., with pickets to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Gilbert Bates, (Br.,) Howard, Cornwallis, N. S., 10 ds., with potatoes to Snow & Burgess.

Schr. Almon Bacon, Bacon, Boston, with mdse., for Baltimore.

Schr. Roxanna Burley, Austin, Providence 2 ds., mdse.

Schr. Emeline Haight, Beebe, New-London 3 ds.

Schr. Mary H. Mifflin, Gladding, Providence 2 ds.

Schr. E. A. Higgins, Pierce, Boston, for Deal's Island.

Schr. Texas, Champlin, New-London 2 ds.

Schr. R. D. Rhodes, Baker, Boston 3 ds., with fish.

Schr. Ellen Barnes, Briggs, Fall River.

Schr. Sea Bird, Chase, Fall River.

Schr. Kedron, Groves, Providence 2 ds.

Schr. Eva, Northup, Bristol, for Elizabethport.

Schr. James ——, Nickerson, Boston 3 ds.

Schr. Senator, Gladding, Dighton 3 ds., with mdse.

Schr. C. R. Victory, Babbett, Dighton 3 ds., with mdse.

Sloop E. Sprague, Gibbs, Providence 2 ds., with mdse.

BELOW—Ship President Fillmore, Nelson, London. Ship Byzantium, Robinson, London Feb. 2.

WIND—Sunset, N. E.

Sailed.

March 13—Steamship Hope, (Br.,) Liverpool. Ship Premier, with troops; Supply, Government stores. Brigs Adelaide, (Fr.,) Havre; Mersey, (Br.,) Pernambuco.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 14—Arr. ship Monson, London; brigs W. R. Sawyer, Minititian; Bird of the Wave, Port-au-Prince; Charles Miller, Cardenas; D. O. Castner, do.; Carmia, do.; schr. B. F. Sparks, Aux Cayes.

Miscellaneous.

MISSING VESSEL.—The brig Thomas Tileston, Capt. Scamon, from Sagua for New-York, (no date,) put into Nassau, N. P., for repairs, and sailed thence Jan. 16, since which time nothing has been heard from her. Her cargo consisted of 64 hhds. molasses, 140 bbls. do., and 61 hhds. sugar, consigned to P. N. Spofford. The T. T. was built at Portsmouth, N. H., in 1855, 282 tons, rated A 2, and owned by P. N. Spofford, of this City.

Notice to Mariners.

LIGHTING OF THE GALANTRY LIGHTHOUSE, NEWFOUNDLAND.

Official information has been received at this office that from and after Aug. 10, 1862, the present fixed light on the point of Galantry will be replaced by a flashing light, (flashes every 20 seconds,) varied by a red flash succeeded by two white flashes. Lat. 46 45 30, lon. 56 [illegible] west of Greenwich. The light is elevated 210 feet above high water, and will have a range of 18 miles. The light will be obscured on the north by the high bluffs of St. Pierre.

RANGE LIGHTS FOR ENTERING FROM THE SOUTHEAST.

From and after Oct. 1, 1862, the entrance to the roadstead of St. Pierre from the S. E. will be marked by two small fixed lights, one of which (a white light illuminating three-quarters of the horizon) will be situated on the rocks at Canon Point instead of the present beacon, and the other (a red light) on the level north of the city. The white light will be elevated 36 feet above high water, having a range of 6 miles, and the red light will be elevated 68 feet above high water, with a range of 3 miles. The line joining these two lights will mark the best water between the extremity of the Bertrand Rocks and Isle aux Chiens. The position of the red light is such that any one coming from Colombier and turning into the Northeast channel, upon seeing it to the left of Cape L'Aigle, will be in no danger from the shoals off Cape Rouge. The present light at Galantry will be discontinued during the three nights preceding the time fixed for the exhibition of the revolving light, *i. e.* on the 7th to 8th, 8th to 9th, 9th to 10th August, 1862. By order of the Lighthouse Board.

THORNTON A. JENKINS, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office Lighthouse Board, Feb. 4, 1862.

Spoken, &c.

By pilot boat J. D. Jones, No. 5—March 11, lat. 38 20, lon. 74 20, ship Criterion, from Havre, and ordered her to Boston; same time, brig Rio Grande, from West Indies for Baltimore.

Foreign Ports.

[VERY LATEST PER AFRICA.]

Arrived from New-York—Arracan, at Rochelle; Oldenburg, at Bremen; James Scott and Rienzi, at Dublin; Constitution, Albion and Cynosure, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Philadelphia—Cynosure, at Liverpool.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOUCHIN'S SUPERIOR
WAX NIGHT LIGHTS,
WITH IMPROVEED WICK SUSTAINER.

This superior and desirable article, so NEAT, CHEAP and CONVENIENT a Night Light for the bed-chamber, is recommended to the use of families and travelers. It gives a steady light without any UNPLEASANT ODOR, and is perfectly safe. Put up in neat boxes, one dozen each.

HOUCHIN'S SAFETY NIGHT LAMP for burning Wax Night Lights; a new and important improvement over all others. The shade can be adjusted so that the light can be used for reading, or turned to give only a faint light in the room. For sale by first-class grocers and druggists generally.

T. W. HOUCHIN, Proprietor.
No. 9 Bible House, Astor-place.
corner 4th-av., New-York.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—THE ADVERTISER having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for consumption, asthma, bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings County, N. Y.

ROMANCES AND MYSTERIES.
ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS OF THE GLOBE
IN TO-MORROW'S
SUNDAY MERCURY.

The "Melange" department of the SUNDAY MERCURY for March 16 (to-morrow) will present the following array of interesting reading:

ROMANCE IN THE ARMY—A SCHOOLMISTRESS IN ARMS.
A SPUNKY RAT.
A TRAGEDY—DYING TO PLEASE AN ENEMY.
ROBINSON CRUSOE'S GREAT GRAND-NIECE.
LIFE IN PARIS—SCANDAL IN HIGH QUARTERS.
A MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE—CHASE AND RECOVERY.
&c., &c., &c., &c.

CONSULT
THE SUNDAY MERCURY
FOR THE
LATEST WAR NEWS.

To gratify the universal desire for news to the latest practicable moment from the theatre of war, the columns of the SUNDAY MERCURY will be kept open for the reception of lightning dispatches until FOUR O'CLOCK to-morrow (Sunday) morning. In the interval between the last issue of the press on Saturday and that hour, NEWS OF A GREAT BATTLE MAY COME OVER THE WIRES. In that case, as surely as the sun will rise to-morrow, the intelligence will be found in the SUNDAY MERCURY. That paper, in addition to the news common to the Associated Press, has SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE of the highest interest. A corps of active reporters, each assigned to a particular district, have charge of the LOCAL NEWS. Their final reports are handed in at 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, and whoever buys the SUNDAY MERCURY will be posted on every local event that has taken place during the night. Any FOREIGN NEWS arriving during the same period will appear in its columns. In short, it lacks no feature of a LIVE DAILY PAPER, and has the additional charm of UNRIVALED STORIES, columns of IRRESISTIBLE AMERICAN HUMOR, and information on every subject coming within the province of a MODEL NEWSPAPER. It may be interesting to advertisers to know that the SUNDAY MERCURY has a CIRCULATION EXCEEDING THAT OF ALL THE OTHER SUNDAY PAPERS COMBINED.

HUMORS OF THE CAMPAIGN.
A FEAST FOR THE MIRTHFUL,
IN TO-MORROW'S
SUNDAY MERCURY.

The following will be found in the "SUNDAY TABLE TALK" of the SUNDAY MERCURY to-morrow:

I. THE HONORABLE GENTLEMAN FROM NEW-JERSEY, a most elaborate article on the statesmanship of the war, including a powerful argument in defense of the idea that speech-making is the salvation of a "distracted" country, and introducing much useful information concerning traitors who have distinguished themselves.

II. FROM THE CAPITAL: another letter from ORPHEUS C. KERR, describing the unprecedented and unparalleled descent upon Washington of ten thousand foes in spectacles, with carpet-bags and umbrellas. Also, the singularly wise treatment of "Repeaters" by the illustrious Captain William Brown, and the gorgeous advance of the famous Mackerel Brigade to Manassas.

III. "WHACK-HURROO!" a very Irish morceau by "BARNEY," concerning the "Peaceful Battle of Manassas" and the great Union "Anaconda."

IV. FROM A WARRIOR: an amusing epistle from Capt. Benjamin Baggs, treating of the Freedom of the Press and Presidential Gunboats.

&c., &c., &c.

THE SUNDAY MERCURY OF TO-MORROW
(March 16)
will also contain another irresistible letter from the
DISBANDED VOLUNTEER,
whose lucubrations are unrivaled for pungent humor, quaint witticisms and genuine American fun.

Have not these novel humorous features a share in giving THE SUNDAY MERCURY A CIRCULATION EXCEEDING BY THOUSANDS THAT OF ITS COMBINED COMPETITORS?

THE SUNDAY MERCURY NOW ENTIRELY SATISFIES the searcher after the latest news of any description. Its columns are freighted with ALL THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE, furnished to the New-York Associated Press, BY TELEGRAPH; the latest and fullest report of the SHIPPING NEWS of Saturday; THE MARKETS, FINANCIAL NEWS, and every other interesting feature of a wide-awake daily newspaper, combined with all the more pleasing attractions of a FAMILY JOURNAL—tales, romances and polite literature; together with columns of the most interesting news from the loyal camps, written by our brave volunteers. Fifty-six columns of the freshest and most entertaining and instructive reading matter that was ever crowded into one newspaper, are now each week furnished to the readers of the SUNDAY MERCURY for the trifling sum of Four Cents per copy. IS THERE ANY WONDER WHY ITS CIRCULATION EXCEEDS THE COMBINED ISSUES OF ALL THE OTHER SUNDAY PAPERS?

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